

DISORDER BREAKS OUT IN INTERIOR; TWO CITIES BURNED AND LOOTED BY SOLDIERS

RUSSIANS OCCUPY KALUSH, 20 MILES FURTHER IN DRIVE

Enemy General Headquarters Captured As Slaves
Move on Beyond Kalicz

PURSUIT PRESSED

10,000 Prisoners Have
Been Taken In Three
Days' Fighting

LONDON, AMAZED

Offensive Known To Be
Cause of Cabinet Crisis
In Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—According to information received by the War Ministry, the Russians have captured Kalush, the enemy's General Headquarters, 20 miles southwest of Halicz.

A Russian official communique reports:

Our operations in the region of the Dniester and Lomnica continued to develop yesterday. The enemy, taking advantage of the intricate terrain, is holding back our advance westward of Bohorodchany upon the Grabovka-Rosolna-Krivic front.

The German communique on the east front fighting follows:

Artillery has been lively at Riga, Smorgon, Baranowitsch, Lita and East Galicia. We repulsed Russian chamois at Oleschka and also local attacks in the region of the Stockhol. The Russian felt their way towards the River Lomnica, reaching the west bank near Kalush.

Russians Press Pursuit

Petrograd, July 11.—An official communique reports: We continued our pursuit in the direction of Dolina. We occupied Halicz at midday on Tuesday.

Our advanced detachments crossed to the left bank of the Dniester and reached the valley of the River Lomnica, which they crossed, occupying the villages of Biadniki and Babina.

We have taken over 10,000 prisoners during the fighting in the Dolina sector since Sunday with eighty guns and large numbers of trench-mortars and machine-guns.

General Korniloff's 8th Army was the same as that which under General Brusiloff captured Halicz at the beginning of the war.

The Russian dash westwards drives a wedge between Prince Leopold of Bavaria on the North and Archduke Joseph of Austria on the South. It is now clear that General Korniloff's was the Russian main attack and the operations of the 7th and 11th Armies were only auxiliary.

The present battle front in Galicia altogether extends one hundred miles. The enemy front along the River Narayuvka has been turned from the South and the enemy is bound hastily to retire across the Gintyalipa, at which the lower reaches are already in the hands of the Russians.

Cavalry and Cossacks played a great part in the success, tirelessly driving the enemy from one river to another.

M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, has toured all the fronts in Galicia inspiring the troops and pilorying malcontents with scathing words. He shamed more than one disaffected regiment to come into line with the stalwarts.

London Is Astounded

London, July 11.—After the recent pictures of the condition of Russia, leading to the belief that a really effective offensive was about the last thing possible, at least in 1917, the capture of Halicz, following up last

(Continued on Page 11)

Chang Hsun Only Catpaw, Says Dr. Wu At Club Tiffin

Former Foreign Minister And Mr. C. T. Wang Say
China Now Is Under Militarists

Chinese politics and the developments of the past weeks held the stage at the American University tiffin at the Carlton Cafe yesterday when Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. C. T. Wang, former vice-speaker of the Senate, addressed the assembled college men.

Both speakers characterized Chang Hsun as a catpaw and dupe in the recent happenings at the capital and intimated that the preponderance of blame in the matter is due to confederates who backed his project and then made him the scapegoat for their own shortcomings in order to solidify their standing with the people. The government, they said, is now entirely in the hands of militarists. Dr. Wu contributed a sketch of the Hsuehchow chieftain as seen by himself in his stronghold a year ago. The Minister for Foreign Affairs spoke somewhat bitterly of the criticism he has been subjected to since arriving in Shanghai and put it to the assemblage that all his acts had been only for the welfare of the Republic as he saw it.

"The chairman has hinted that in view of the stirring events that have taken place in Peking I shall speak of them," said Dr. Wu when he had been introduced by Mr. McCracken and had been enthusiastically applauded. "But you know what has been going on at the capital from the newspapers and it is not my wish to give you a detailed report. Let me speak first to you of that gentleman who shall be known in history as a rebel or what—Chang Hsun.

Chang A 'Good Fellow'

"I met Chang Hsun at his place as I was passing through there last year. He sent his sedan chair for me and received me very kindly. I found him an open-hearted man, not educated perhaps, but still one of the old type of men. I found him a 'good fellow,' and as a friend you could not ask for a better. Of course, he is a monarchist.

and he finds it his duty to support the house of his old sovereign. Hence this trouble, which has been brought on by him—nominally.

"I think we must reserve our opinion on this. Is he alone to blame, or are there confederates? According to his telegram, which you have read, he had influential friends who failed to support him and, according to him, deserted him and turned on him as a rebel. Of course, we must take that with a grain of salt. But I do not think he would have done these things without some influential persons to back him up. However, these things will leak out by and by.

"Today you see Chang Hsun defeated and fleeing for refuge to the Dutch Legation, the bogus government at an end, and the Chinese Republic will be re-established in the East. I am very glad. And I feel that you will join with me in the hope that these troubles will end soon.

"I hope that this will mean peace and prosperity in China. But one thing we must not forget. China, although a republic, is not one of modern ways. Foreigners say, 'Oh, the Chinese people are not prepared for a republican system of government. They ought to go slowly. There should be a limited monarchy, with a strong man at its head.' Maybe, I agree we should be under a strong man, but he should be of modern ideas and a democratic way of rule. What do we find today?"

Chang Hsun Cause

"This trouble was caused by a number of generals going to Peking. It comes to this. The government of China is now in the hands of militarists. What is the European war for? To crush Prussian militarism. In point of fact China is now under the same sort of rule.

"I hope for the best. I am an optimist. In the long run we shall come out all right. But now we are

(Continued on Page 2)

COALITION MINISTRY FORMING IN BERLIN

Government Yields On Cabinet
But Not On Moderating
Peace Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 11.—The most important news today from Germany is the announcement made by the Catholic organ Germania that the Center Party, by an overwhelming majority, has decided to support Herr Erberger and that a Coalition Ministry is being formed which will include the leaders of all the political parties.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser received Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who reported on the situation. The interview lasted for several hours.

London, July 11.—The decision of the Center Party to support Herr Erberger does not imply any yielding of the German Government in the direction of peace, such as the Radicals and Socialists desired.

Prolonged party discussions and very heated debates in the Main Committee of the Reichstag apparently however have evolved some definite results. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has succeeded in withstanding a series of attacks from deputies who desired an official declaration in favor of "A peace by agreement," but has yielded to the demand for liberalising the Government by the appointment of new Secretaries of State and Prussian Ministers: the general result being a sort of Imperial Coalition Ministry.

At the same time the Government seems to have secured a majority, including the Center Party, for a declaration that Germany is warring for no conquests but is defending her freedom and territorial possessions. This is non-committal in any definite direction.

The German Chancellor admitted Germany's difficulties but said that the enemy likewise was suffering from an abundance of difficulties and if Germany held out she would obtain the peace she desired. He denied that he was clinging to office but said that he desired to save the Fatherland from harm.

GERMAN FIRE RELAXES IN NIEUPORT SECTOR

Raids Are Attempted On Other
Fronts, However, Gen.
Haig Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully drove off an attempted raid last night southward of Lombartyside.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's report last evening follows: The enemy artillery fire at Nieuport diminished in intensity. Ours continues active.

The enemy slightly pressed back our advanced posts eastward of Monchy-le-Preux on a front of 800 yards.

We drove off an attempt made by the enemy northward of Lens. The weather prevented aerial activity until the evening. During the night we bombed two aerodromes. All our machines returned safely.

The Admiralty announces:

Five naval aeroplanes engaged on Wednesday ten Albatross scouts and three large two-seaters southwestward of Nieuport and drove down three of the scouts completely out of control. Two others were driven down. One of our machines is missing.

A German official communique reports:

The enemy has not been able to deliver any counter-attacks on the coast.

Artillery was more active in Flanders and Artois, at Lens and Bullecourt.

Our shock-troops, using Flammenwerfer, stormed the English trenches at Monchy le Preux and brought in many prisoners.

Paris, July 11.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

(Continued on Page 2)

Italian Chief Watching Opening Of Battle



GEN CADORNA'S STAFF WATCHING BATTLE.

The above photograph shows General Cadorna, the Italian commander, watching the progress of his latest drive against the Austrian positions.

Registration Forms For Americans Here To Be Out Next Week

Census Committee Prepares
Blank Similar To Those
Used At Home

The form of the blanks for local American military service registration has been decided upon by the Census Committee and the blanks are now in the hands of the printer. They will be ready for distribution next week and will be sent out to the various hongs and clubs and to central places where they will be readily available to Shanghai Americans.

The filled in forms are to be sent in to the committee and will be placed on file. The other sub-committees of the body which Consul-General Bannons appointed to consider the proposition of military training for Americans in the district are working on the question of what form the drill shall take.

The registration blanks which are to be sent out read as follows:

All American male citizens above the age of seventeen years are requested to answer the following questions and send this form to the Census Committee, No. 11 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai.

1.—Name in full.
2.—Are you a natural born American citizen?
3.—Are you a naturalized American citizen?

When and where naturalized?
Date of passport (if any).
4.—Business address in China?
5.—Home address in China?
6.—Home address in America?
7.—Age.
8.—Height.
9.—Weight.

General health?
Married? Children or dependents?
Fit for military service?

10.—What foreign languages do you read? Write.

Speak fluently? Speak passably?

11.—Can you drive a motorcar?

Have you ever been granted a license to drive a motor car?

If so, where?

Can you swim? Ride a horse?

Ride a bicycle? Ride motorcycle?

Have you had any experience in the handling of firearms?

Have you any knowledge of the theory and practice in handling and repair of small combustion engines, such as found in motor cars and motor boats?

Can you navigate?

Have you had any experience at sea, either in professional or amateur handling of boats.

10.—Have you had any experience in handling men?

11.—What is your present business?

What has been your business in the past?

12.—Have you had military or naval experience?

State where and how long.

13.—Do you desire military drill in Shanghai?

14.—Will you enroll for service if your country needs you?

15.—If living outside of Shanghai, how long would it take you to reach here upon receipt of information?

What route would you use?

All Americans in Shanghai and vicinity are urged to fill out this blank at once and mail to the American Census Committee, No. 11 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai.

Big Torchlight Procession Is Prelude To French Fete

Impressive Parade In French Concession Last Night;
Many Features For Today's Program

Marching through streets bright with colored electric lights and bunting and jammed with thousands of spectators, the torchlight procession through the French Concession last night was an impressive prelude to the celebration of the French national holiday today.

The parade assembled at the French Municipal Hall, which building was brilliantly outlined with electric lights and decorated with the tricolor and shield of the Republic. Headed by the band and the French Police and Volunteers, the latter with Chinese lanterns swung from their bayonets, the procession moved on to the Consulate-General where it paused during the playing of the Marseillaise.

Brightly decked and illuminated motor cars and floats followed the military unit. Among the most imposing of these was one representing a huge liberty cap and filled with pretty girls who threw confetti to the crowd. The fire department's trucks were decorated for the occasion and a long succession of colorful Chinese floats and paper figures brought up the rear of the march.

The French Bund and Rue Edward VII were brilliantly illuminated with strings of incandescent globes which stretched along and over the thoroughfares. Both foreign and Chinese business places all along the route were ablaze with light and displayed the French and Allied colors. Other decorative features were the illuminated arch at the corner of the Bund and Rue Edward VII and the flag trimmed Consular buildings.

A band concert at the French Gardens and open-air cinematograph display on the Boulevard de Montigny concluded the evening's program.

Today's schedule of events opens with a parade of the French Volunteers and Allied Units of the S. V. C. The troops will be reviewed on the big lawn at the French Garden promptly at 8 o'clock this morning. Following this there will be a reception at the Municipal Hall at 10.30.

The reception at the French Consulate-General is to begin at 11.30 and concludes the first half of the day.

At 5 p.m. there will be a concert program at the French Club, and this evening there will be a concert, open-air movies and a display of illuminations at the Public Garden. A cinematograph show for Chinese will be given on the Boulevard de Montigny.

Ten Greek Divisions In Field by Autumn

Venezelos Thinks He Can Get
Army On Front In Three
Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 11.—M. Jonnart, the Allied High Commissioner to Greece, who is on his way to Paris, states that M. Venezelos, the Greek Premier, expresses the opinion that he will be able to put ten divisions of Greek troops in the field within three months.

Chamberlain Resigns As India Secretary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has resigned.

CHANG HSUN'S MEN ATTACK VILLAGES NEAR HSUCHOWFU

Three Reported Killed In
Outbreak By Pig-tailed
Troops

CHENG TU BURNING

Serious Fighting Takes
Place Between Szechuen
And Kweichow Armies

HAICHOW IN RUINS

Unconfirmed Telegram Says
Three Americans Were
Slain In Peking

THREE AMERICANS KILLED?

A Peking telegram received by the Chinese papers here last night through the Chung Hwa press service, an ordinarily reliable source, says three Americans and one Japanese were killed while watching the battle Thursday. This is not confirmed from any other source.

Telegrams from three different parts of China where looting and disorder has taken place came yesterday to THE CHINA PRESS. Our own correspondents tell of the burning of parts of Hsuehchow and Haichow, an important city in Kiangsu on the sea. Reuter's brings telegrams concerning fighting in Chengtu.

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Hsuehchowfu, July 12.—Last night Chang Hsun's soldiers looted and burned part of the south suburbs. Three citizens were killed and others wounded. Today the gates were closed and guarded in fear of a repetition of the looting tonight. Chang Hsun's men are reported to have mutilated.

Soldiers Loot Haichow
Pengpu, July 13.—Soldiers looted and burned the city of Haichow city. No foreigners were hurt.

Chengtu on Fire

Reuter's 'active source in The China Press' Mienyang, Szechuen, July 11.—In a message sent from Chengtu on the 8th Reuter's correspondent states that fighting has broken out between the Szechuen and Kweichow troops and the city is burning. The situation is critical. Most of the foreigners living at Chengtu are await at hill-stations.

Peking Fire Not Out Yet

The fire at Nan Chi Tse, where Chang Hsun's residence is located, has not yet been put out. Republican soldiers are now fighting the conflagration, according to the Chung Hwa service.

Tsun Ju-lin entered Peking Thursday afternoon, having been delegated by Tsin Chi-jul. In the evening he called on the Dutch Minister and discussed with the envoy how best to hand over Chang Hsun. Nothing definite was agreed upon. He also visited the other Ministers to express his regret on behalf of the government for the present misfortune.

The ten battalions of Chang Hsun's troops are being sent away by train to the vicinity of Tsinanfu, Shan-tung, there to be discharged after given three months' pay.

The fighting at the Temple of Heaven Thursday lasted only three hours while that around the residence of Chang Hsun lasted eight hours. The republican guns were mounted on the wall of the Chen Chi Men. Great damage was done to the region of Nan Chi Tse. Shells also struck buildings at Tung Hsun Men and the bazaar at Tung An Men.

Wang Chen-shih, the adviser of Chang who most ardently advocated

HEAVY LOSS FEARED ON SHIP AFIRE AT SEA

British India Steamer Chilka,
With 1,600 On Board, Has
To Be Abandoned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rangoon, July 12.—The British India steamer Chilka (3,952 tons) when on a voyage from Madras to Rangoon on June 30 caught fire and it was necessary to abandon her. There were 15 European and 1,600 deck passengers on board. No further details have been received but it is reported that there was considerable loss of life.

The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 91.7 and the minimum 76.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 97.4 and 72.5 respectively.

the monarchical movement, was tied up with ropes by the Ting Wu troops and given up to the Republican Army.

Story Of Battle

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 13, (Delayed).—Telegraphing at 4.45 a.m., Reuter's correspondent announces that the Republicans have begun a simultaneous attack on Chang Hsun's residence and the Temples of Heaven and Agriculture. Heavy gun and rifle firing is proceeding.

At 7 a.m. the attack is still proceeding in both areas. The firing is less furious though still persistent. Republican snipers on the roofs around Chang Hsun's residence are keeping up a steady fire. The artillery is now intermittent. Two aeroplanes flew over Chang Hsun's residence at 8.15 a.m. and then proceeded southward. One dropped a bomb.

Chang Hsun took refuge in the Dutch Legation at 11 o'clock this morning.

Agreement In Canton

Canton, July 12.—Military Governor Chen Pin-kun and General Li Lieh-chun have called at each other's Headquarters, showing that the disagreement between them is over.

In spite of the fact that the people fear a conflict between the Kwangsi and Yunnan troops stationed in Canton, it is understood that more Kwangsi troops are coming here, while the Yunnanese are being urged not to come to Canton from Shuechow.

Sun Yat-sen has telegraphed from Swatow, stating that he will shortly arrive here and asking Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting to come to Canton for a conference.

Civil Governor General Chu Ching-lan is issuing Patriotic Bonds to cover the expenses of his expedition northwards and is asking the Chinese in the South to support him.

A mutiny attempted by the Yunnanese troops stationed at Yangshanhsien has been nipped in the bud.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting is making Shuechow his headquarters in Kwangtung and his bodyguard is arriving there.

Chekiang Tuchun's Aide

Assassinated in Hangchow

Chao Chuan, the Aide-de-camp of Tuchun Yang Shan-teh of Chekiang, was assassinated yesterday morning in Hangchow in front of the Fengtien and Chihli Guild, according to telegraphic advices sent to the Chinese press last night by the Civil Governor Chi Yao-san, Division Commanders Tung Pao-hsuan and Chang Tsi-yang and Chief of Police Hsia Chao-hsien.

The message states that throughout the province no disturbances have been reported and Hangchow is as peaceful as usual. No mention was made as to the faction that the assassin or assassins belonged to nor does the telegram record the arrest of any of them.

Chao will be remembered as the right-hand man of Yang ever since the inauguration of the monarchical movement by Yuan Shih-k'ai. He represented Yang at all the important meetings concerning state questions, including the Hsuechowfu and Peking Military Conferences.

According to passengers on the evening train from Hangchow, the assassination of Chao is the first act of insurrection of Chekiang against Yang Shan-teh. Much bitterness has been expressed by the populace against the military head since he took up office and a revolution would have been started had not Chang Hsun's restoration of the Manchus drawn off the radicals' attention.

Dr. Wu's Seal Is Taken To Nanking By Commissioner

Mr. C. H. Chu, the Kiangsu Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, left yesterday for Nanking to hand over the seal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to General Feng Kuo-chang.

The seal, which was brought to Shanghai by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, was handed over to the Commissioner upon the issuance of a mandate in Tientsin dismissing Dr. Wu.

In yielding the insignia, Dr. Wu sent the following telegram to Civil Governor Chi Yao-san of Kiangsu:

"When I arrived at Shanghai on the 7th inst., General Feng had not yet assumed the office of the Acting-President, while the Cabinet in Tientsin had not yet been organized. Since there was no one responsible for the foreign affairs of the Nation and I was afraid that the Powers might recognize the rebel government in Peking, I wired to the Foreign Envoys in Peking not to deal with Liang Tzu-yen in order to protect the interest of the Republic.

"Now that a mandate has been issued relieving me from office, I am pleased to learn that the Republic has found some competent person to handle the diplomatic affairs of the country and have yielded my official seal to be sent to Tientsin."

Tuan Soon Will Summon

New Parliament, Report

In view of the developments in the South, Tuan Chi-jui will soon gazette the mandate ordering the election of members to the new Parliament. Tuan has been assured by Inspector General Lu Yung-ting that he will be personally responsible for the maintenance of order in the South.

Both Feng and Tuan have decided to renew the special treatment granted to the Manchus. Feng has expressed his wish to resign his Acting Presidency as soon as conditions are settled.

According to the opinion of the members of office of the Vice-President in Nanking, the majority of the provinces are opposed to the restoration of the original Parliament. The South and West Provinces are the only ones favoring the measure.

A Tientsin report states that Tuan Chi-jui favors the restoration of General Li Yuan-hung to the Presidency in a circular wire to the Tuchuns of the provinces. He expresses his dissatisfaction with Feng Kuo-chang, who, he says, as head of the imperial guards under the Manchus was very partial to the royalists. Tuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan as well as the entire Navy is advocating Li's restoration too. Tang, in his telegram to Kwangchow, attributes the cause of the whole trouble to Tuan, and refuses to recognize him as the legal Premier.

The four battalions stationed at Tang Tso Hsien mutinied when asked to be disbanded. They set fire to civilians' houses and robbed the inmates. Major Mah Lien-chia of Wuhu is now attempting to suppress the rebels.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping will go up to Tientsin to become Minister of the Navy as soon as defense measures for Shanghai are completed. He has been repeatedly requested by General Tuan to come up.

The contingents from Shanghai, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Kiangsu to participate in the punitive expedition crossed the Yangtze Wednesday under the command of Division Commander General Lin Hsien. They will be stationed at Hsuechow, Mingkwang, Puchin and Pukow respectively and will later join the troops under Ni Shih-chung.

How Gen. Feng Lin-ko

Was Caught At Tientsin

(Peking and Tientsin Times)

Ever since the restoration there have been doubts as to the loyalty of General Feng Lin-ko of Kwangning to the Republic. General Chang Tso-lin of Mukden lost little time in pledging his support to General Tuan Chi-jui, but General Feng and he have had a feud of some months' standing, and when General Feng endeavored to commandeer railway trains outside the wall there was little doubt that he intended to bring troops towards Tientsin to support General Chang Hsun. His intentions were frustrated by the railway authorities, who suspended all traffic outside the wall.

On Sunday, however, one of General Feng's subordinates gave an understanding that there would be no interference with the railway, and accordingly it was decided to reopen through traffic today (Tuesday).

Yesterday, when the morning train from Peking reached Tientsin Central Station a Chinese on board, who was travelling in foreign clothes, in the company of a Japanese, was identified as General Feng Lin-ko and arrested. His Japanese com-

panion made a terrible fuss when the man's identity was discovered, shouting loudly "kill me," "kill me." Nevertheless, the city authorities arrested General Feng, who a little later was conveyed to the Viceroy's Yamen in a motor car. The Japanese authorities will not, we presume, support any of their official nationals who imagine that their assurances of protection are sufficient to shield Chinese subjects who are wanted by the Chinese Government.

German Fire Relaxes In Nieuport Sector

(Continued from Page 1)

There have been somewhat violent artillery actions in the region of the Pantheon, south of Moronvillers and at Hill 304.

London, July 12.—The German stroke in Belgium is admittedly surprising but it is not regarded as serious. It is fresh proof of the certainty of capturing almost any advanced trenches with an artillery preparation of sufficient power, and the Germans have a mass of their biggest guns in Belgium, whose coast sector they have converted into a very powerful entrenched camp.

Every confidence is felt that Sir Douglas Haig's reply will be speedy and satisfactory.

The Germans in Belgium lately have been experiencing the effect of the evenness of British sea, air and land power, hence their thrust may be an attempt to forestall a suspected general attack by the Allies or possibly may be dictated by the necessity for stimulating flagging patriotism at home, while some experts express the opinion that it is a movement preparatory to another retreat, as smashing the line here gives the Germans the necessary hinge for such a retreat.

The Times Military Correspondent points out that the British only recently took over the Dunes sector north of Nieuport from the French, and hence were not yet thoroughly acquainted with its characteristics. The sector ordinarily is fairly safe, but a heavy gale along the coast on Tuesday last presumably resulted in the temporary absence of naval support.

The repulse of the enemy further south at Lombardes appears to show that the whole incident is without much importance and the German detachment between the British troops on the south and the sea on the north is in a somewhat cheerless position. The enemy for some time past has shown himself anxious about the Yser Front, hence it is only natural that he should wish to see more clearly what the British are doing.

Militarists Rule China, Says Dr. Wu

(Continued from Page 1)

in the hands of militarism. We must not blame China too much. She has been ruled by military people from the time of Yuan Shih-k'ai till now. From 55 to 60 per cent of all the expenditures of the nation go to military support and this is not enough for them. We hope that when the people know this they will do away with it. We should be governed by civil and not military men."

"I have a hobby, as you may know. It is 'The Universal Brotherhood of Mankind.' Recently I read your president's declaration in regard to Germany. His object is to uphold the rights of small nations, sympathize with the weak and to fight for the liberty and freedom of the world. He shows his sympathy with his brothers and sisters. Isn't that the true brotherhood of mankind? I said to myself, now President Wilson and I are almost in the same boat in policy. China and America are both now republics. I hope to see the stars and stripes entwined with the five colored flag and a friendship forever."

Defends His Course

Dr. Wu spoke of the criticism of his actions since leaving the capital.

"About a week ago," he said, "I came to Shanghai. I was in Shanghai, taking a little rest after the

laborious work I had done and I had made preparations for my family to join me. But when I got the news of the restoration of the monarchy I left for Tientsin and took the first boat here. When I arrived Peking was in the hands of the monarchists and Liang Tzu-yen was appointed to succeed me. He telegraphed abroad with the view of recognition for his hopeless government. Being a staunch republican I naturally took steps to counteract his action. I sent word to the dean of the diplomatic corps that I was still acting for the Republic and also wired the foreign ministers to inform the various governments to that effect.

"Isn't that correct and right? And yet I have been adversely criticised. Is that fair to me? My motive was only to support the republican government, yet false reports were spread. The newspapers—the Chinese, and also one English paper—criticized me bitterly. If they had sent a reporter to me I would have explained my action, but they did not and they condemned me without hearing for supporting the government. Still, it is the politicians' fault, who have exaggerated. But I think a non-political paper should be fair."

C. T. Wang Summarizes Events

Mr. Wang gave a comprehensive interpretation of recent Chinese politics and the issues which have been and are at stake.

"I am simply giving my opinions," he said in introducing his remarks, "and am not actuated by hostility to any party."

"The constant changes in Peking must have been very bewildering to the general public. The apparent issues are three. There is first the conflict between the President and the Premier. Second, between the national assembly and the military government, and third, between republicans and monarchists. These issues are more apparent than real."

"It is an open secret that the President and the Premier have never worked in harmony. They have differed from the first, with the President, until the recent illegal dismissal of the assembly, always standing on a legal ground and in accordance with the provisional constitution. Yuan Shih-k'ai had taken pains to modify the constitution to suit his proposed changes. He had one clause inserted regarding the monarchy succession, for he did not want Li to succeed him. On his death last year the question arose, should Li only act in his place or should he succeed as President in accord with the original constitution. The country stood solid for the original document and for the meeting of the assembly. Gen. Tuan stood out against President and Nation until the navy came out solidly for them. There have been constant differences between the two since, until finally there was the ousting of the members of the cabinet whom the President wished retained."

"When the question of war with

Germany came before the assembly the premier called the military governors before him, presumably for military consultation only. But among these men Ni Shih-chung who was not a military governor was prominent. This aroused the suspicion of the public. The real motive was not clear. At a series of dinners the assembly was strongly urged to pass the declaration of war.

Why Parliament Opposed War

"The severing of diplomatic relations had been approved by a large majority. An equally large majority would have voted for war if it had not been for the interference of the military governors. Many supporters were turned absolutely against the move. Then followed the threats and attempted intimidation of members of parliament, culminating in the crowds outside the building and the rough handling and insult of a dozen members. The cabinet members resigned. The resignation of the premier was absolutely necessary. He would not resign. The military governors, led by Ni Shih-chung, declared independence. They put the President in close quarters by moving troops around Peking. Then they said 'Invite Chang Hsun to Peking.' And the President and Chang Hsun walked into the trap."

"Chang made an ideal scapegoat to pull the militarists out of the hole they were in with the people and on his hairy head are now heaped the multifarious sins of the military party."

"The issues now at stake are, shall we be governed by law or by force; shall the will of the people, as expressed by the national assembly, prevail over the will of a privileged few."

"Yuan Shih-k'ai reduced the Republic to a republic in name only. Much was expected of Tuan Chi-jui. He was appointed by a large majority. Once in power he became the same as Yuan. But he is not one-tenth so clever as Yuan. As a statesman he has been weighed and found wanting."

"The Empire of a week ago is a thing of history, but is the Republic a thing of fact? At present it is far from a real republic. Old doctrines are firmly entrenched. It may take years to sweep them out. However, there is no occasion for discouragement. In China, as in other countries, constitutionalism shall prevail over militarism. Let us resolve that we will make the necessary sacrifices to make China a real and not a nominal Republic. I am sure that we shall do so. And we shall need the help of our sister Republic, who is a real Republic."

Another guest of honor at the dinner was the Rev. W. W. well known religious worker who made possible St. Luke's Hospital. The Rev. W. W. who is 83 years old, attended the University of Pennsylvania in the early days and served in the American Civil War under General Grant.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Several newly-constructed residences in both International and French settlements.

HOUSES FOR RENT

On Yu Yuen Road, Avenue Roi Albert, Rue Molier.

FOR SALE

Fine Building lot on Jessfield Road: contains over 11 mow. An ideal lot for building a home.

For particulars apply to

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road.

LOOK AHEAD WHEN YOU BUY YOUR NEW CAR!

Buy an "Overland" and you are dealing with a solid firm and one with an enviable reputation. Look ahead! Say to yourself, "Suppose I want spare parts for this new car in 1918. Can I be sure of getting them?" If you buy an "Overland" you CAN be sure on this point. The makers of the "Overland" are the largest manufacturers in the world of this type of car.

MODEL 75 B

Overland

5-Seater Touring Car
2-Seater Roadster

When you buy a Model 75 B "Overland" you get the utmost value and you KNOW that the car is backed by a permanent organization.

DISTRIBUTORS:

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai,

Telephone No. 2661

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO. LTD.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
SPECIALIZING IN
POWER PLANT, MILL, MINING & RAILWAY
EQUIPMENT, CONCRETE ENGINEERING.

HEAD OFFICE—

4 & 5 YUENMINGYUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BRANCH OFFICES—

CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HARBIN, HONGKONG,

KALGAN, PEKING, TIENTSIN, TSINAN, VLADIVOSTOCK,

AND

NEW YORK

Prisoners' Letters Reveal To Mrs. Humphry Ward Starvation Of Germany

'We Shall Soon Have Nothing More To Eat,' Walls Despairing
Writer. 'Many People Are Dying From Under-Feeding'—
Describes The Misery Endured By The Kaiser's People.

By Mrs. Humphry Ward
May, 1917.

"Somewhere in France."

The battle of the Vimy Ridge is clearly going to be the second (the first was the German retreat on the Somme) of those "decisive events," determining this year the upshot of the war, to which the Commander-in-Chief, with so strong and just a confidence, directed the eyes of this country some three months ago. When I was in the neighborhood of the great battlefield—one may say it now—the whole countryside was vast preparation. The signs of the coming attack were everywhere—troops, guns, ammunition, food-dumps, hospitals, air-stations—every actor and every property in the vast and tragic play were on the spot, ready for the moment and the word.

Yet, except in the Headquarters and Staff councils of the Army, nobody knew the moment and the word would come, and nobody spoke of them. The most careful and exact organization for the great movement was going on. No visitor would hear anything of it. Only the nameless stir in the air, the faces of officers at Headquarters, the general alacrity, the endless work everywhere, prophesied the great things ahead. Perpetual, highly organized, scientific drudgery is three parts of war, it seems, as men now wage it. The Army, as I saw it, was at work—desperately at work!—but "dreaming of things to come."

War Not Brutalising

One delightful hour stands out for me in particular. The strong attractive presence of an Army Commander, whose name will be forever linked with that of the Battle of the Vimy Ridge, surrounded by a group of distinguished officers—a long table, and a too brief stay—conversation that carried for me the thrill of the actual thing, close by, though it may not differ very much from war talk at home—these are the chief impressions that remain. The General beside me—with that look in his kind eyes which seem to tell of nights shortened by hard work—says a few quietly confident things about the general situation, and then we discuss a problem which one of the party, not a soldier, starts.

Is it true, or untrue, that long habituation to the seeing or inflicting of pain and death, that the mere sights and sounds of the trenches tend with time to brutalise men, and will make them callous when they return to civil life? Do men grow hard and violent in this furnace after a while, and will the national character suffer thereby in the future? The General denies it strongly.

"I see no signs of it. The kindness of the men to each other, to the wounded, whether British or German, to the French civilians, especially the women and children, is as marked as it ever was. It is astonishing the good behavior of the men in these French towns—it is the rarest thing in the world to get a complaint."

I ask for some particulars of the way in which the British Army "runs" the French towns and villages in our zone. How is it done?

"It is all summed up in three words!" says an officer present, "M. le Maire!" What we should have done without the local functionaries assigned by the French system to every village and small town, it is hard to say. They are generally excellent people, they have the confidence of their fellow townsmen, and know everything about them. Our authorities on taking over a town or village do all the preliminaries through M. le Maire, and all goes well.

Importance of Le Maire

The part played, indeed, by these local chiefs of the civil population throughout France during the war has been an honorable and arduous, in many cases a tragic, one. The murder under the forms of a court-martial of the Maire of Senlis and his five fellow hostages stand out among the innumerable German cruelties as one of peculiar horror.

Everywhere in the occupied departments the Maire has been the surety for his fellows and the Germans have handled them often as a cruel boy torments some bird or beast he has captured, for the pleasure of showing his power over it. From the wife of the Maire of an important town in Lorraine I heard the story of how her husband had been carried off as a hostage for three weeks, while the Germans were in occupation. Meanwhile German officers were billeted in her charming old house.

"They used to say to me every day with great politeness that they hoped my husband would not be shot. 'But why should he be shot, monsieur? He will do nothing to deserve it.' On which they would shrug their shoulders and say, 'Madame, c'est la guerre!' evidently wishing to see me terrified. But I never gave them that pleasure."

Today we are off for the Somme. I looked out anxiously with the dawn and saw streaks of white mist lying over the village and the sun struggling through. But as we start on the road to Amiens the mist, alas, gains the upper hand.

Again the high upland, and this time three "tanks" on the road, but motionless—their machine-guns visible. Every mile or two, as our chauffeur explains, the pave "is all burst up" from below, and we rock and lunge through holes and ruts that only an army motor can stand. But German prisoners are thick on the worst bits, repairing as hard as they can. Was it, perhaps, on some of these men that certain of the recent letters that are always coming into G. H. Q. have been found? I will quote a few of those which have not yet seen the light.

Here is a batch of letters written from Hamburg and its neighborhood. Tell-Tale German Letters

"It is indeed a miserable existence. How will it all end? There is absolutely nothing to be got here. Honey costs \$1.50 a pound, goose fat \$3.75 a pound. Lovely prices, aren't they? One cannot do much by way of heating, as there is no coal. We can just freeze and starve at home. Everybody is ill. All the infirmaries are overcrowded. Smallpox has broken

Child's Letter From France

(Translation.)

Mr. Director—I am a little French girl in the invaded territory, who wishes to confide in you.

The appeal of the committee of ninety ladies in New York, which has been reproduced in ten French newspapers, has been so touching to me that I want to thank the ladies for having spoken so well of my dear France. As a token of my appreciation I wish to send them, through your kind offices, some small flowers from the glaciers of our Alps. A friend has given them to me.

It is not very much, but I can do no better, and I have imprinted on these flowers my sweetest kisses for the ladies.

You will receive the flowers at your address by registered mail. They are called "Edelweiss," which signifies "I love you."

Asking your forgiveness for the trouble I cause you. I assure you of my sincerest gratitude.

MARIE DION,
Refugee in Biol.

out. You are being shot at the front, and at home we are gradually perishing."

"On the Kaiser's birthday military bands played everywhere. When one passes and listens to this tomfoolery, and sees the emaciated and overworked men in war time, swaying to the sounds of music, and enjoying it, one's very gall rises. Why music? Of course, if times were different, one could enjoy music. But today! It should be the aim of the higher authorities to put an end to this murder. In every sound of music the dead cry for revenge. I can assure you that it is very surprising that there has not been a single outbreak, but it neither can nor will last much longer."

"How can a human being subsist on ¼ pound of potatoes a day? I should very much like the Emperor to try and live for a week on the fare we get. He would then say it is impossible. I heard something this week quite unexpectedly, which, although I had guessed it before, yet has depressed me still more. However, we will hope for the best."

"You write to say that you are worse off than a beast of burden. I couldn't send you any cakes, as we had no more flour. We have abundant bread tickets. From Thursday to Saturday I can still buy five loaves. My health is bad; not my asthma, no, but my whole body is collapsing. We are all slowly perishing, and this is what it is all coming to."

"The outlook here is also sad. One cannot get a bucket of coal. The stores and dealers have none. The schools are closing, as there is no coal. Soon everybody will be in the same plight. Neither coal nor vegetables can be bought. Holland is sending us nothing more, and we have none. 'We get ¼ pound of potatoes per person. In the next few days we shall only have swedes to eat, which must be dried.'"

A letter written from Hamburg in February, and another from Coblenz are tragic reading:

"We shall soon have nothing to eat. We earn no money, absolutely none! It is sad, but true. Many people are dying here from inanition or under-feeding."

Or take this from Neugersdorf, in Saxony:

"We cannot send you any butter, for we have none to eat ourselves. For three weeks we have not been able to get any potatoes. So we only have turnips to eat, and now they are no more to be had. We do not know what we can get for dinner this week, and if we settle to get our food at the public food kitchen we shall have to stand two hours for it."

"Here is February once more—one month nearer to peace. Otherwise all is the same. Turnips! Turnips! Very few potatoes, only a little bread, and no thought of butter or meat; on the other hand, any quantity of hunger. I understand your case is not much better on the Somme."

Or this from a man of the Ersatz Battalion, Nineteenth F. A. R., Dresden:

"Since January 16, I have been called up and put into the Food Artillery at Dresden. On the 16th we were

first taken to the Quartermaster's Stores, where 2,000 of us had to stand waiting in the rain from 2.30 to 4.30. On the 22nd I was transferred to the tennis ground. We are more than one hundred men in one room. Nearly all of us have frozen limbs at present. The food, too, is bad; sometimes it cannot possibly be eaten. Our training also is very quick, for we are to go into the field in six weeks.

Or these from Itzehoe and Hanover. "Could you get me some silk? It costs 8 shillings a metre here. Today, the 24th, all the shops were stormed for bread, and 1,000 loaves were stolen from the bakery. There were several other thousand in stock. In some shops the windows were smashed. In the grocers' shops the butter barrels were rolled into the street. There were soldiers in civilian dress. The Mayor wanted to hang them. There are no potatoes this week."

"Today, the 27th, the bakers' shops in the — road were stormed, this afternoon the butchers' shops are to be stormed."

"If only peace would come soon! We have been standing for an alarm these last days, as the people here are storming all the bakers' shops. It is a semi-revolution. It cannot last much longer."

German Prisoners Happy

To such a pass have the Kaiser and the Junker party brought their countrymen! Here, no doubt, are some of the recipients of such letters among the peaceful working groups in shabby green-gray, scattered along the roads of France. As we pass, the German N. C. O. often looks up to salute the officer who is with us, and the general aspect of the men—at any rate of the younger men—is cheerfully phlegmatic. At least they are safe from the British guns, and at least they have enough to eat. As to this, let (Continued on Page 4)

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Rd. Phone 40.
Resources Tls. 470,000

LOANS AND MORTGAGES

We can arrange loans for any amount from Tls. 5,000 up to first class real estate security.

INSURANCE

Fire.
Life.
Marine.
Motor Car.
Burglary.
Fidelity.
Lowest rates.

INVESTMENT

We have for sale, in amounts of Tls. 20 or more, Preference Shares paying interest at 7% ALSO

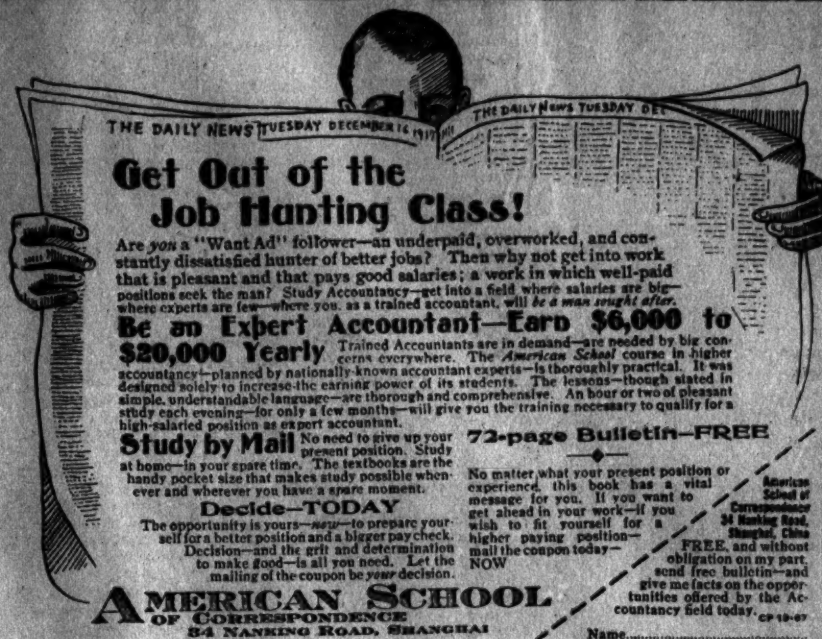
In amounts of Tls. 100 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

OFFICES TO LET

One room at 15 Nanking Road.
Two rooms at 15 Nanking Road.
One private flat of three large rooms at 15 Nanking Road.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd

15 Nanking Rd. Phone 40.



Get Out of the Job Hunting Class!

Are you a "Want Ad" follower—an underpaid, overworked, and constantly dissatisfied hunter of better jobs? Then why not get into work that is pleasant and that pays good salaries; a work in which well-paid positions seek the man? Study Accountancy—get into a field where salaries are big—where experts are few—where you, as a trained accountant, will be a man sought after.

Be an Expert Accountant—Earn \$6,000 to \$20,000 Yearly

Trained Accountants are in demand—are needed by big concerns everywhere. The American School course in higher accountancy—planned by nationally-known accountants—is thoroughly practical. It was designed solely to increase the earning power of its students. The lessons—though stated in simple, understandable language—are thorough and comprehensive. An hour or two of pleasant study each evening—for only a few months—will give you the training necessary to qualify for a high-salaried position as expert accountant.

Study by Mail No need to give up your present position. Study at home—in your spare time. The textbooks are the handy pocket size that makes study possible when ever and wherever you have a spare moment.

Decide—TODAY

The opportunity is yours—now—to prepare yourself for a better position and a bigger pay check. Decide—and the grit and determination to make good—is all you need. Let the mailing of the coupon be your decision.

72-page Bulletin—FREE

No matter what your present position or experience, this book has a vital message for you. If you want to get ahead in your work—if you wish to fit yourself for a higher paying position—mail the coupon today—NOW

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
54 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

Name _____
Address _____

"The Three Castles" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

The Cigarette with the Pedigree.



PRINCESS POCAHONTAS daughter of the Mighty Indian Chief Powhatan Emperor of Virginia was a devoted friend of the earliest English Colonists whom she nobly rescued and protected. * * * Until the time of her death in the good ship called "The George" at Gravesend in 1617 she played a noble part in helping forward the Settlement of Virginia by her care for those who thus early were engaged in Planting Tobacco in her Country. 300 years ago the fertility of the soil and the temperature of the climate proved ideal for the cultivation of Tobacco—centuries of continuous endeavour have made that old and famous Brand of the "Three Castles" as ideal as the land itself—



"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the—"
"THREE CASTLES"
Wm. H. Wills & Co. Ltd. The Virginians
W.D. & H.O. Wills, Bristol & London, England.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

SULLIVAN'S DAY TO FRANCE

Visit our American Soda Fountain TODAY

Half the Gross Receipts to FRENCH RED CROSS

Delicious

American Candies and Ice Cream Sodas

PROMPT SERVICE

USUAL PRICES

open nights until 11 p.m.

SULLIVAN'S, No. 11 Nanking Road.



SHIPS MAY BE FORCED TO CHANGE ROUTES

Proposed British-American Control Of All Vessels To Be Thorough-Going

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 10.—With respect to the prospective agreement between the United States and Great Britain for the control of all Allied and neutral shipping it is further announced that neutral shipping and vessels on routes which are regarded as unessential to the prosecution of the war will be forced into more essential trades and ships lying in ports owing to submarines will be requested to enter service.

President Wilson's proclamation states that the measure has become necessary in order to conserve the supplies essential for the military and naval programs and the continuance of domestic activities. On the other hand, the duty of Great Britain and America to the difficulties of neutrals will be recognized by all fair and equitable means and available supplies will be supplied to them to meet their pressing necessities.

Prisoners Reveal Germany Starving

(Continued from Page 3)

me quote, by way of contrast, a few passages from letters written by prisoners in a British camp to their people at home.

"Dear wife—Don't fret about me, because the English treat us very well. Only our own officers (N. C. O.'s) treat us even worse than they do at home in barracks; but that we are accustomed to."

"I'm now a prisoner in English hands and I'm quite comfortable and content with my lot, for most of my comrades are dead. The English treat us well, and everything that is good to the contrary is not true. Our food is good. There are no needless deaths, but we haven't any cigars." Written from hospital near Manchester: "I've been a prisoner since October, 1916. I'm extremely comfortable here. Considering the times, I really couldn't wish you all anything better than to be here, too!"

Near the British Front
"I am afraid I'm not a position to tell you very detailed letters about my life at present, but I can tell you that I am quite all right and comfortable, and that I wish every English prisoner were the same. Our new Commandant is very humane, strict, but just. You can tell everybody who thinks differently that I shall always be glad to prove that he is wrong."

"I suppose you are all thinking that we are having a very bad time here as prisoners. It's true we have to do without a good many things, but that, after all, one must get accustomed to. The English are really good people, which I never would have believed, before I was taken prisoner. They try all they can to make our lot easier for us, and you know there are a great many of us now. So don't be distressed for us."

Out of the mist there emerges suddenly an anti-aircraft section; then a great Army Service dump; and presently we catch sight of a row of hangars and the following notice: "Beware of aeroplanes seconding and descending across roads." For a time the possibility of charging into a biplane gives zest to our progress, as we fly along the road which cuts the Aerodrome; but, alas! there are none visible, and we begin to drop toward Amiens.

As we pass through Amiens arrangements are going on for the "taking over" of another large section of the French line south of Albert, as far as it is rumored, as Royce and Lagney. At last, with our new allies, we can relieve more of the French divisions, who have borne so gallantly and for so many months the burden of their long line. It is true that the bulk of the German forces are massed against the British line, and that in some parts of the center and east, owing to the nature of the ground, they are but thinly strung along the French front, which accounts partly for the disproportion in the number of kilometers covered by each Ally. But, also, we had to make our army; the French, God be thanked, had their ready; and gloriously have they stood the brunt, as the defenders of civilization, till we could take our full share. And now, we who began with forty-five kilometers of the battle line, have gradually become responsible for one hundred and eighty-five, so that—"At last," says a French friend to me in Paris, "you men can have a rest. Some of them for the first time. And, by Heaven, they've earned it!"

Yet, in this "taking over" there are many feelings concerned. For the French position and the Tommy it is mostly the occasion for as much fraternization as their fragmentary knowledge of each other's speech allows; the Frenchman is proud to show his line, the Britisher is proud to take it over; there is laughter and eager good-will; on the whole, it is a red-letter day. But, sometimes, there strikes in a note "too deep for tears." Here is a fragment from an account of a "taking over" written by an eye-witness:

Taking Over A Battle Line

Trains of a prodigious length are crawling up a French railway. One follows so closely upon another that the rear truck of the first is rarely out of sight of the engine-drive of the second. These trains are full of British soldiers. Most of them are going to the front for the first time. They are seated anywhere, on the trucks, on the roof—legs dangling over the edge—inside, and even over the buffers. Presently they arrive at their goal. The men clamber out on to the siding, collect their equipment and are ready for a march up country. A few children run alongside them, shouting "Anglais! Anglais!" And some of them take the soldiers' hands and walk on with them until they are tired.

Now the trenches are reached, and the men break into single file. But the occasion is not the usual one of taking over a few trenches. We are relieving some sixty miles of French. There is, however, no confusion. The right men are sent to the

right places, and everything is done quietly. It is like a great tide sweeping in, and another sweeping out. Sixty miles of trenches are gradually changing their nationality.

The German, a few yards over the way, known quite well what is happening. A few extra shells whizz by; a trench mortar or two splutters a welcome; but it makes little difference to the weary German who mans the trenches over against him. Only the new men are fresh and untired, and the German has no ally who can give him corresponding relief.

Regret Leaving Trenches
It has all been so quietly done! Yet it is really a great moment. The store of man power which Great Britain possesses is beginning to take practical effect. The French, who held the long line at the beginning of war, who stood before Verdun and threw their legions on the road to Peronne, are now being freed, for work elsewhere. There have "carried on" till Great Britain was ready, and now she is ready.

There were villages away there is the heart of the night, still unknown to all but the experts at home, whose names—like Thiepval and Bazentin—would soon be English names, familiar to every man in Britain as the streets of his own town. All this France had entrusted to our care this night. One word for the Cathedral, before we leave the bustling streets of the old Picard capital. This is so far untouched and unharmed, though exposed, like everything else behind the front, to the bombs of German aeroplanes. The great west front has disappeared behind a mountain of sandbags; the side portals are protected in the same way, and inside the superb carvings of the choir are buried out of sight. But at the back of the choir the famous weeping cherub sits weeping as before, peacefully querulous.

U-BOAT BASE DISCOVERED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rio de Janeiro, July 11.—A Brazilian destroyer has discovered, near Santos, a prepared base capable of accommodating a submarine.

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

Shanghai, July 13, 1917.
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—I herewith send for publication copy of letter received from the General Secretary of the Navy League acknowledging remittance of £1,292.12.3 on March 27 last.

I have today sent a further remittance of £2,811.5.6, which, sum, together with the previous remittance, makes a total of £13,679.17.8, made up as follows:—

Ts.	17,811.00	@ 3/6	9/16	and	15,242.06	@ Ex. 7/14	and	3/6	5,000	0	0
Paper Hunt Club Subscription	\$70	@ Ex. 7/14	and	3/6	5/16	109	10	2			
Remitted by Hon. Sec. of the Navy League.	\$24,887.56	@ Ex. 7/14	and	3/4	5,000	0	0				
Collected in Sterling.	Ts. 4,725.88	@ 3/10	and	13,743.12	@ Ex. 7/14	and	3/10	2,859	13	6	
											13,679
											17
											8

All donations collected to date have now been remitted to London. As the fund is to be kept open for a few months longer it is hoped that in the near future we will be in a position to remit a further substantial sum for this deserving cause.

I am, etc.
S. Mason,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,
c/o Butterfield & Swire.

The Navy League
12, Victoria Street,
London, S.W. 1,
May 19, 1917.

SAILORS' WAR ORPHANS' FUND
(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society).

Subscription List No. 79.

In Memory of J. Chisholm, from Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Northcombe	Interest on Current Account at Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Previously acknowledged	Ts.	10.00	23.45	22,002.43	54,732.74	2,710	14	0
Remitted to London	22,036.88	54,742.74	2,710	14	0					

S. MASON,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Butterfield & Swire.

Shanghai, July 13, 1917.

VELUVINE PAINT

BULLDOG BRAND

The best paint on the market for inside and outside work

Fresh stock at reduced prices

SOLE AGENTS

T. E. M. A.

6 Avenue Edward VII

13955

St. Patrick's Society Thanked For Gift

Lord Mayor Of Dublin Acknowledges Donation Of £64 From Shanghai

Mr. H. G. Simms, president of the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai, has received from the Lord Mayor of Dublin an acknowledgment of the Shanghai Society's contribution to the Dublin Castle Red Cross Hospital. The letter follows:
H. G. Simms, Esq.,
President,
St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai.
Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of April 17, and have duly received cheque to the value of £64.15.10 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. It affords me much pleasure to give effect to the wishes of your members as set forth in your letter, and I have forwarded the amount of your remittance to the Committee of the Dublin Castle Red Cross Hospital for this purpose.

I take this opportunity of tendering to the Officers and Members of the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai the expression of my sincere thanks to them for their generosity in this matter—both for the intrinsic value of their liberal gift and for the feeling of kindly charity which prompts this remembrance and recognition of the "old country" by her scattered sons.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
L. O'NEILL,
Lord Mayor.

Dear Sir,—I have duly received Mr. H. W. Kent's kind communication dated March 29 last enclosing drafts of the total value of £1,292.12.3. These amounts added to the remittances through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on February 28 and March 23 make the total amount received from you £13,292.12.3.

I am directed by the Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., President of the Navy League and Admiral of the Navy, Leagues Overseas Fund, to convey to you an expression of the warm gratitude of both our committees for the generous support which has been forthcoming from the patriotic people of Shanghai. This manifestation of affection for our sailors and those dependent upon them has made a deep impression upon the public mind of this country, and has deeply touched the hearts of the officers and men of the Fleet.

I shall be grateful if you will take an early opportunity of making as widely public as possible our deep sense of obligation to the British community at Shanghai for their most generous support. A full statement of the work of the Committee in charge of the distribution of these Funds will be forwarded to you in due course.

I am very glad to hear that subscriptions are still freely coming in and that you expect to be able to send a further remittance. It is most encouraging to have Mr. Kent's account of the enthusiastic way in which British and neutral residents at Shanghai have sent in donations, and of the practical sympathy shown by Chinese shippers by British steamers and Chinese employees of British firms.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) P. J. Hannon,
General Secretary.

S. Mason, Esq.,
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire,
Shanghai.

BETTER COTTON CROP AIM OF COMMITTEE

Development Of Growing And Industry To Be Investigated By Large Body

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—The Minister of Munitions in an interview said that one thousand factories are manufacturing aeroplanes and the output is increasing by leaps and bounds. It now exceeded by three times the output last year and by December 31 it would be double that of last April. The monthly output of aeroplanes was more than double that of 1916 already and would be redoubled before the end of the year. The Ministry's aeroplane program was one of maximum production.

North Sea Mine-field Only Military Move

Britain Assures Holland Measure Not Directed Against Its Commercial Interests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—Regarding the communications which have passed between Great Britain and Holland concerning the placing of the new British mine-field in the North Sea, Reuter's Agency learns that the Dutch Government has been fully informed that the action of Great Britain is solely and specifically dictated by military considerations and is not directed against the economic interests of Holland.

The Netherlands Government has also been reminded that there is no similarity between the measures taken by Great Britain and those taken by Germany, for the latter denies the use of the seas to all neutral shipping. Great Britain, therefore maintains that it would be more reasonable for Holland to protest to Germany against the latter's illegal action than to complain of Great Britain's action.

1,000 Factories Making Airships in England

Output Now Three Times That Of Last Year And Still Growing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—In the House of Commons today Sir Albert Stanley stated that the committee on cotton-growing within the Empire would investigate and advise the Government on the necessary measures by means of which the industry could best be developed.

The names of the Committee, of which Sir Henry Birkenhead is Chairman, would be published immediately. They would include cottonspinners, manufacturers, merchants, operatives, representatives of the British Cotton-Growing Association, the Foreign, Colonial and India Offices, the Government of India, the Indian cotton industry; and also the Governments of the Dominions where cotton-growing might be developed would be invited to send representatives.

Health Conditions At Salonika Good

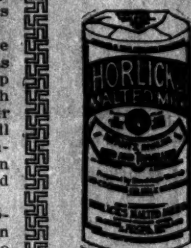
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—An official despatch from Salonika reports that the health of the troops is particularly satisfactory and there is a considerable reduction in the percentage of sickness as compared with 1917.

Sew Winter Comforts For Soldiers Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 12.—Sir Edward Ward appeals to women to begin making comforts for the troops for the coming winter.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)
The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.



Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure;
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked;
HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees;
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly;
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted;
HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.
In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.



DRINK
**ASAHI
BEER**

High quality,
moderate price
and always

Fresh
Brewed by

The Dai Nippon
Brewery Co.,
Ltd.

Tel. No. 2560

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.
The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying power, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria.
Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEPPS, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD F. PARKER, M. D.,
New York City.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

MUSTARD & Co's



DISINFECTING LUID.

Non-corrosive. Non-poisonous.

A perfect Cleanser, Disinfectant and Deodorizer.

A Strong and Reliable Preventative against Fevers, Cholera, Plague, Diphtheria and other Diseases.

Supplied in 1 and 1/2 gallon tins. Also in 40 gallon casks.

MUSTARD & CO.

Distributors

22, Museum Road, Shanghai Telephone 5491

SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

Artillery And Japanese Co.

Lead in Two S.V.C. Tests

Corps Orders by Major T. R. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, July 13, 1917.

No. 37. ANNUAL EFFICIENCY RETURNS.

The following Annual Efficiency Returns for the year ending April 30, 1917, is published for information.

Unit.	Strength.	1st Class Efficients.	2nd Class Efficients.	Non Efficient.	Recruits.	% of Class Efficients 1898	Order of Merit.
Staff	6	6					
Med. Staff & Q. M. Staff.	8	8					
Light Horse	36	27	8	1		75.00	8
Artillery	33	27			6	100.00	1
The Engineers	33	27	13	8	7	54.54	14
Machine Gun Co.	52	34	5	8	5	72.34	9
Maritime Co.	27	19	2		6	96.47	3
"A" Co., British	107	86	7	1	13	91.49	2
"B" Co., British	66	50	3	5	8	86.20	5
Customs Company	74	42	1	5	10	65.42	12
American Co.	100	48	33	4	15	56.47	13
Portuguese Co.	77	58	3	5	11	87.87	4
Japanese Co.	92	50	4	16	22	70.14	10
Chinese Co.	83	20	1	2	3	43.88	6
Aus-Hung. Co.	87	14	8	5	5	63.83	12
Shanghai Scottish	87	68	4	10	5	82.92	7
Italian Co.	928	632	118	65	112	77.54	
Buglers	32	Not classified.					

This forms Annual Test 1 for the General Efficiency Shield for which points are allotted as follows:

1. Artillery..... 10 Points.

2. "A" Co., British..... 7

3. Maritime Co..... 5

No. 38. ANNUAL MUSKETRY RETURNS.

The following Annual Musket Returns for the year ending April 30, 1917, is published for information.

Unit	Classification	Re-Not Ex-	Average of	Order of
		crises, excised.	Part II.	Merit.
Light Horse	5 10 11	6	69.90	12
Artillery	5 13 7	6	74.12	10
Machine Gun Co.	2 18 17	4	89.90	2
Maritime Co.	4 7 4	2	66.66	13
The Engineers	4 14 34	9	77.57	7
"A" Co., British	5 19 43	23	76.89	8
"B" Co., British	2 7 36	8	76.45	9
Customs Co.	1 7 22	28	10	63.81
American Co.	5 17 39	9	15	85.31
Portuguese Co.	4 14 34	6	11	82.46
Japanese Co.	8 10 31	4	22	90.54
Chinese Co.	5 5 48	19	—	70.66
Austrian Co.	2 2 16	1	5	87.33
Shanghai Scottish	3 23 35	8	5	86.02
Italian Co., Not Classified				

These Totals do not include Officers.

Average Part II, 78.42.

This forms annual test 3 for the General Efficiency Shield for which points are allotted as follows:

1. Japanese Co..... 10

2. Machine Gun Co..... 7

3. Austrian Co..... 5

Shanghai Revolver Club

The following 8 scores will be interesting to revolver enthusiasts who are shooting for the silver cup presented by one of the Expert Members, conditions of which are:—10 best record scores out of a possible 21, records during the year (6 monthly). Club championship H.P.S. 490, 1. Allcomers championship small targets, H.P.S. 500. The winners of 2 hand in the Experts Class are promoted to the A. 1. Experts Class, which means they have to fire 5 shots left hand, instead of 10 shots either hand, in the monthly competitions, at the 25 yard range, which is a heavy handicap. There are still 8 records to be shot off and the results will be watched with interest. The scores follow:

Name	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
E. E. Heale	13. 2. 2.	13. 2. 2.	13. 2. 2.	13. 2. 2.	13. 2. 2.	13. 2. 2.	78
R. W. Godfrey	165 169	173 179	181 178	177 175	176 163	169 1266	
K. D. Stewart	163 177	180 173	177	189 171	171 179	169 1264	
R. S. Chapman	163 179	180 171	176 167	182 167	173 1261		
J. H. Farquharson	173 171	173 168	176 172	176 175	163 171	1258	
Miss L. Negus	174 174	181 173	176 165	171 160	174	1241	
St. G. R. Clark	167 171	170 177	165 165	176 171	172 167	1237	
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	163 168	172 170	167	172 172	164 168	1222	

* A. 1. Experts Class.

Cricket

Powhattan v. S. C. C.

The Powhattan Cricket Club and the Shanghai Cricket Club play on the latter's ground at 2.30 this afternoon. The teams follow:

Powhattan Cricket Club—H. E. Brewer, E. R. Bradley, H. J. Cooper, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster. (Capt.) W. J. Haynes, R. W. Johnston, C. S. Peacock, V. J. S. Rumble, S. Vine, and S. Hewkin.

S.C.C.—S. J. Deeks, E. G. Barnes, D. Campbell, C. S. Chiotham, E. G. Norman, S. V. Mills, H. W. Kilby, L. B. When, C. A. Whitehead, G. A. Robb and E. G. Tait. (Capt.)

Reserves—G. C. Ross, H. Webb, T. G. Smeaton and J. Cockin.

Police v. Hanbury Old Boys

The Police and the Hanbury School Old Boys play at 3 this afternoon on the Police Ground. The following will play for the Police:

Newman, Quayle, Fairbairn, Sale, Fry, Doyle, Mason, Treacher, Bridger, Rock and Rush.

Public School v. "A." Co.

The Shanghai Public School Old Boys and "A." Company, (British) S. U. C., will play a match on the Widows Monument Ground on the Race Course at 2.45 this afternoon. Public School team—E. J. Cooke (Captain), A. V. White, C. E. Ollerdesen, G. Madar, P. Madar, A. Mooney, J. Pearson, F. C. H. Ollerdesen, J. Ellis, and B. Shirazee. Reserve—C. Madar.

Neu Entrants Into

Baseball World

Hanbury School Old Boys And Customs Club Will Play Tomorrow

A baseball game to which much interest is attached will be played tomorrow at the Hongkew Recreation Ground. The contestants will be the Customs Baseball Club and the Hanbury School Old Boys Baseball Club. The Hanbury line-up will be chosen from the following:

A. J. Willis, G. A. Johansen, L. Quincey, J. Petterson, H. Hayward, J. Sinclair (Capt.), A. J. Maitland, H. M. Bull, J. Passon, T. Lester, K. Witsack, G. Jensen, A. S. Ahmed.

Lawn Bowls

S. L. B. C. v. S. R. C.

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club and the Shanghai Recreation Club will meet tomorrow afternoon on the latter's ground. The teams follow:

S.L.B.C.—J. T. Disselduff (Captain), A. D. Bell, G. L. Campbell, L. Evans, G. H. Phillips, J. C. Macdougall, E. L. Hunter, H. H. Fowler, F. C. Barnham, A. Taylor, C. M. Bain, D. MacDonald, W. Gater, F. Large, G. Dunlop and J. Scotson.

S. R. C.—A. Eek (Skip), J. E. Lucas, E. Thomas and S. M. Wallace. R. J. Bowerman (Skip), W. S. Featherstonhaugh, P. W. Reeves and S. Green.

W. G. Brown (Skip), G. Manwaring, C. Komaroff and E. Prince. H. Velch (Skip), W. Milner, R. Phillips and F. Milner.

Reserves—E. E. Lever and C. Thompson.

Rink Championship.

The first round of the Shanghai Rink Championship has now been concluded, the results being as follows:

Messrs. G. McMurdo, R. C. Aitkenhead, A. Allen and F. Ferrier beat Messrs. R. Dorrance, J. Park, W. T. Bisset and Arch. Taylor.

Messrs. E. L. Hunter, J. J. Sheridan, D. M. Graham and D. Mennie beat Messrs. S. Hammond, J. D. Gaines, W. A. Ogden and J. Scotson, 1914.

Messrs. A. A. Malcolm, A. N. Other, G. Bloom and G. Johnston beat Messrs. G. H. Phillips, A. D. Bell, J. T. Disselduff and W. Gater 20-16.

Messrs. J. Burnside, A. Eek, J. Shaw and W. G. Brown beat Messrs. R. J. Bowerman, H. Velch, W. Milner and S. M. Wallace, 26-16.

Messrs. O. Crewe, Read, J. C. Macdougall, C. M. Bain and Alb. Taylor tied with Messrs. D. Macdougall, J. Valentine, F. Large and F. L. Marshall 18 all. (This game will be replayed.)

Messrs. G. B. Stormes, G. Sherman, G. Hall and A. E. Hayward beat Messrs. W. S. Featherstonhaugh, C. Thompson, E. White and R. Phillips.

Messrs. B. Anderson, C. Richards, P. B. Critchley and A. Brail beat Messrs. T. Spring, P. Ephgrave, M. B. Anderson and F. George.

Second Round

Two matches have been played in the second round. Burnside's rink defeated Malcolm's rink whilst Anderson's rink was beaten by Messrs. L. Evans, G. L. Campbell, H. H. Fowler and G. Dunlop.

NAVY AND SHANGHAIPLAY

PROTESTED GAME TODAY

Engage For Challenge Cup, Prize In Cancelled Independence Day Contest

Today the picked Navy baseball team and the All-Shanghai players meet in a grim battle for the Challenge Cup, played for July 4, but now again up as trophy since the protestation of the Independence Day game by the sailors.

Shanghai came out ahead in the previous tussle after twelve hard fought innings, but the tars subsequently protested on a play which took place in the seventh inning, which they claimed would have changed the outcome. The committee considered the contention and it was allowed.

Each team are touted as being in tip-top shape for a great contest. Navy having been on the field daily for practice and the landmen being kept on edge by the Red and Blue series games. McGhee is the probable mound artist for the sailors, with Tinkham or Swan doing the hurrying for Shanghai. The game is called at 3.

Tennis

Police v. Junior Golf Club

A match between the Junior Golf Club and the Police will be played at the Hongkew Park on Sunday at 3 p.m. Police team: Quayle and Adams, Jefferson and Doyle, Hunter and Bull, Foley and Fry, Fairbairn and Shellsell.

Reserves: Rawlings and McGill.

S. C. C. v. Public School Old Boys

Shanghai Cricket Club and the Shanghai Public School Old Boys Club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. Public School Old Boys team—H. Stellingwerf and A. V. White, J. P. Hawes and C. E. Ollerdesen, V. O. Remedios and J. Turner, F. Madar and G. Madar, T. M. Sopher and C. Barradas.

Reserves—P. Ollerdesen, B. Shirazee.

L'ECHO DE CHINE'S SPECIAL NUMBER OUT

The special July 14 number of L'ECHO de CHINE which will be on sale today is not only a work of art but is a painstakingly complete record of what Shanghai men have accomplished on the side of the Allies in the Great War. The outside cover is done in colors, a very striking design showing the Allied flags, below this being a poetical tribute to "The Gallant Knights of Alsace" with a special inscription to Captain Schmitt, written by Mons. G. Dufauré de la Prade. The inside pages, which have been generously used by local advertisers, contain articles dealing with the work done by the various nations constituting the Allied Group, with excellent photographs of their rulers, generals and statesmen. A handsome double page is devoted to pictorial descriptions of the French soldiers at war. Besides there are photographs of over a hundred British boys who have gone from Shanghai to the front and also many French. Altogether there are 22 pages, each with a special appeal to some portion of the community.

Important Defeat

Inflicted On Turks

King Of Hedjaz Takes Line Of Posts, Kills 700, Captures 600 More

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. I. Macpherson announced that an important success had been gained by the King of the Hedjaz's forces which have captured the Turkish posts between Taif and Maan and Akaba. 700 Turks have been killed and 600 captured in addition to a mountain gun. A battalion of Turkish troops was destroyed on the 2nd and the Hedjaz Railway damaged at many points.

But sterner work lay ahead, and a fair sample of it is contained in the report of another young gentleman who went scouting single-handed over the German lines about the time the "Gentlemen of England" were, if not abed, cracking the first of their breakfast.

He was attacked by two single-seated "Albatross" machines and a Halberstadt fighter. Into the engine he flung a shell, but the result of it immediately went spinning down. To make assurance doubly sure he fired

another fifty rounds into the whirling wreck as it fell.

Saw Three Shots Hit Pilot

Then a veritable hornet's nest appears to have risen about his ears. Three more "Albatross" machines whirled to the attack, and in his subsequent report he notes with artistic enjoyment that the head of one pilot precisely filled the ring of his sight. This eye for detail enable him to recall the fact that he actually saw three bullets strike the pilot's head, with the not surprising result that the would-be avenger heeled over and sped to the ground.

By this time he had been driven down to within 200 feet above German occupied territory, and having lost sight of the remainder of his aggressors, he decided to return home at that height. As was to be expected, his adventures were by no means terminated by this decision. An astonished company of German cavalry drew rein and peppered him with rifle shots as he whisked over the tops of their lanes.

Five minutes later another "Albatross" attacked him. He rocked the machine in giddy swoops until within fifty yards of his opponent and sidestepped over him. This maneuver, at 200 feet from the ground—fired a short burst and drove the Hun off for a moment while he regained equilibrium. Then once more the enemy swooped upon him.

From this point onward the reader may be warned against vertigo. The pilot's own version, the bald official report of the affair, requires no embellishment or comment, though the latter is not easy to suppress.

Looping Over His Enemy

"These operations," he states, "were repeated several times with a slight variation in the way I looped over him (flying against a head wind). When he was about 150 yards behind me, I looped straight over him, and coming out of the loop, dived at him and fired a good, long burst. I saw nearly all the bullets go into the pilot's back, just on the edge of the cockpit. He immediately dived straight into the ground.

"I then went over the German trenches filled with soldiers, and was fired on by machine guns, rifles, and small field guns in or out ('Ye Gods and Little Fishes') of range. There were many machine guns in and about the German trenches.

The report ended with estimates of the strength of various bodies of infantry and cavalry, movements of convoy and artillery noticed during the intervals between aerial combats. The pilot landed at the first aerodrome he saw, adding in explanation of such irregular proceeding that his machine was badly shot about.

The squabbling co-operating with the R. F. C. commenced by faithfully recording all aerial combats in which their machines were engaged. But after a while such events became so commonplace to chronicle, they fought from dawn to dusk, generally a day's journey for a horse behind the German lines. The scout at altitudes at which, in Spring, a thermometer registered 50 degrees of frost, returning with petrol tanks frozen and hands and feet and ears swollen by frost-bite. One squadron had a hundred decisive fights in a month (omitting skirmishes) and accounted for twenty-five Boche machines. Its log (unofficially termed "game books") contained such entries as the following:

"Four machines sent up managed to bag five Huns before breakfast."

Reckless In Face Of Death

For the first time in their lives the pilots got all the fighting they wanted, and revelled in it gluttonously. They grew fine-drawn, with the accustomed brilliancy of eye common to men in perfect conditions living at the highest tension. They met winged death hourly in the blue loneliness above the clouds; the rustle of a sable wing became a sound familiar as the drone of their own engines, so that all terror of the Destroyer passed out of their skulls, indeed, it had ever entered. And Death in his turn grew merciful, amazed. At least this is the only explanation to offer for certain tales that are told along the front, when the White Ensign flies. But bear for yourselves and judge.

A naval pilot—a Canadian, by the way—attacked a single-seater "Albatross" scout at 8,000 feet above the German lines. He disposed of him after a short engagement, and was then attacked by seven others who drove him down to 2,000 feet and shot his machine to pieces. He plunged to the ground and crashed amid the wreck of his machine a couple of hundred yards behind the Canadian lines, breaking a leg and dislocating a shoulder. A furious bombardment from German heavy artillery was in progress at the time, and he crawled into a shell hole, where he remained from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. Fire then having slackened, a party from the trenches went in search of his body with a view of burying it, and found him conscious and cheerful, though very thirsty.

The Navy-That-Flies is witness that it lie not.

NAVY FLIERS AIDING BRITISH IN FRANCE

Picked Pilots Are Invited To Co-operate With The Army Aviators

MANY DARING EXPLOITS

Lone Scout After Killing Adversaries Flew Back Amid Shots

By Bartimeus

London, May 30.—The navy-that-flies had been in France some time before the army heard very much about its doings. This was not so much the fault of the army as the outcome of the taciturn silence in which the navy-that-flies set to work. It had been bidden to observe the tradition of the silent navy and it observed them, forbearing even to publish a thing or so if they machines it accounted for day by day.

But there came a time when its light could no longer be hidden under a bushel. "Hullo!" said the Generals and others concerned with the affairs of the intrenched army, speaking among themselves. "What about it?" They consulted the army-that-flies.

Now, the army-that-flies had been confronted in the early days of the war with perhaps the toughest proposition that ever was faced by mortals of even their imperturbable courage. In numerical inferiority to the enemy it had been called upon to maintain a ceaseless photographic reconnaissance far behind the enemy's trenches; to spot for the guns of the army along a suddenly extended front; to "keep the wind up" of the Boche so that for every ten of our machines that crossed the German lines barely one of his would dare to cross ours. This is called aerial supremacy, and they established and maintained it with fewer and worse machines than they care to talk about today.

Called To The Front

"Of course we know all about these Naval Johnnies," said the Army-That-Flies. "They'd steal gray paint from their dying grandmothers and they'd carry a machine gun above their ears the day beneath not in the waters under the earth. They are complaining that things are getting a bit dull along the coast. We might show them a thing or so if they cared to join up with us for a while."

"Let's ask them," said the Army. So the Navy-That-Flies was invited "to co-operate with the Royal Flying Corps of such portions of the line where the exacting work of reconnaissance and offensive patrols would prove of the greatest value"—or words to that effect.

The Navy-That-Flies accepted the invitation with suppressed exultation and detailed certain squadrons of fighters. It admits having selected pilots, because there was the credit of the old navy to consider. Each squadron was entrusted to the care of a seasoned veteran of fully twenty-five Summers, and of the flight leaders was one that had only turned twenty-one. In short, the Navy-That-Flies was sending of its best, and its worst was very good indeed.

They flew away from the coast and their motor transport rumbled through the empty plains of France till they closed upon the fringe of the entrenched army. Here, perched above the surrounding country on some plateau or hillside, with the ceaseless murmur of the guns in their ears, each of the squadrons rigged its flagstaff and hoisted the white ensign, set up the gray-painted huts and the ship's bow that divided the day into ship watches, slung their hammocks and announced that they were ready to "co-operate" with anybody or anything.

Hard On German Noctives

The Army-That-Flies laughed at the ship's bell and the rest of the naval shibboleth, but it took the visitors to its heart. With hands deep in the pockets of its "blacks" and pipe in the mouth, it examined the fighting machines of the Navy-That-Flies and the "doo-hickies" thereof, and it said things under its breath. The Navy-That-Flies did not waste much time looking about it. One first-erater setting off to explore the country some thirty miles behind the German lines came upon a school of "Quirks" and they were exploded for the benefit of bipeds, are young Boche aviators in an embryonic stage. From the convenient ambush of a cloud he watched the antics for awhile as they flopped about above the aerodrome, and then, descending like a thunder-bolt, he tumbled three over, scattered the remainder, and returned to make his report. The squadron listened gravely to the story and concluded that the Golden Age had dawned.

But sterner work lay ahead, and a fair sample of it is contained in the report of another young gentleman who went scouting single-handed over the German lines about the time the "Gentlemen of England" were, if not abed, cracking the first of their breakfast.

He was attacked by two single-seated "Albatross" machines and a Halberstadt fighter. Into the engine he flung a shell, but the result of it immediately went spinning down. To make assurance doubly sure he fired

another fifty rounds into the whirling wreck as it fell.

Saw Three Shots Hit Pilot

Then a veritable hornet's nest appears to have risen about his ears. Three more "Albatross" machines whirled to the attack, and in his subsequent report he notes with artistic enjoyment that the head of one pilot precisely filled the ring of his sight. This eye for detail enable him to recall the fact that he actually saw three bullets strike the pilot's head, with the not surprising result that the would-be avenger heeled over and sped to the ground.

By this time he had been driven down to within 200 feet above German occupied territory, and having lost sight of the remainder of his aggressors, he decided to return home at that height. As was to be expected, his adventures were by no means terminated by this decision. An astonished company of German cavalry drew rein and peppered him with rifle shots as he whisked over the tops of their lanes.

Five minutes later another "Albatross" attacked him. He rocked the machine in giddy swoops until within fifty yards of his opponent and sidestepped over him. This maneuver, at 200 feet from the ground—fired a short burst and drove the Hun off for a moment while he regained equilibrium. Then once more the enemy swooped upon him.

From this point onward the reader may be warned against vertigo. The pilot's own version, the bald official report of the affair, requires no embellishment or comment, though the latter is not easy to suppress.

Looping Over His Enemy

"These operations," he states, "were repeated several times with a slight variation in the way I looped over him (flying against a head wind). When he was about 150 yards behind me, I looped straight over him, and coming out of the loop, dived at him and fired a good, long burst. I saw nearly all the bullets go into the pilot's back, just on the edge of the cockpit. He immediately dived straight into the ground.

"I then went over the German trenches filled with soldiers, and was fired on by machine guns, rifles, and small field guns in or out ('Ye Gods and Little Fishes') of range. There were many machine guns in and about the German trenches.

The report ended with estimates of the strength of various bodies of infantry and cavalry, movements of convoy and artillery noticed during the intervals between aerial combats. The pilot landed at the first aerodrome he saw, adding in explanation of such irregular proceeding that his machine was badly shot about.

The squabbling co-operating with the R. F. C. commenced by faithfully recording all aerial combats in which their machines were engaged. But after a while such events became so commonplace to chronicle, they fought from dawn to dusk, generally a day's journey for a horse behind the German lines. The scout at altitudes at which, in Spring, a thermometer registered 50 degrees of frost, returning with petrol tanks frozen and hands and feet and ears swollen by frost-bite. One squadron had a hundred decisive fights in a month (omitting skirmishes) and accounted for twenty-five Boche machines. Its log (unofficially termed "game books") contained such entries as the following:

"Four machines sent up managed to bag five Huns before breakfast."

Nicholas Would Buy U.S. Liberty Bonds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 11.—The ex-Tsar and his family have intimated a wish to subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co., Address: From July 7, Tuxbury Shanghai, Toledo-O July 10, Mrs. Breaker Shanghai, San Francisco

Give LIFEBOUY SOAP a trial today for your health's sake.

LIFEBOUY SOAP has been proved to be a powerful disinfectant and exterminator of germs and microbes of disease.

Your Dealer Sells It.

Agents: LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED

3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

Large Shipment Just Arrived!

Including

MUNN'S QUALITY KALSOMINE

The most economical wall coating on the market.

Ask us for an estimate

We guarantee you satisfaction and economy

SOLE AGENTS:

Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc.

Paint Contracting Department

18 Kiangse Road Phone 108.

Since War broke out

5,000

Oliver

Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes.

OLIVER

Typewriter

ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT" IN PEACE AND IN WAR.

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

THE "LISTER" PETROL GAS & OIL ENGINES.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES:—

SIMPLICITY, ACCESSIBILITY, QUALITY, ECONOMY, AND INTER-CHANGEABILITY.

Catalogues and full particulars to be obtained from the Agents:

CECIL HOLLIDAY & CO., LTD., 40 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

The typhoon will reach Formosa and threaten the coast of China between Foochoo and Amoy. Cyclonic storm in the channel and on the south of the Eastern sea. Rough weather as far as the Suddies.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 14, 1917.

France's Day

TODAY in France and in the French Settlement of Shanghai and all over the world where there are Frenchmen, France's Day of Liberty will be observed. Locally, M. Wilden, the French Consul General and his committees have completed plans for a celebration that will surpass all that have gone before. There is to be a military demonstration, followed by receptions, dinners, band concerts and other features, and the French Consulate has been decorated to the point of resplendency.

M. Wilden is right in preparing to make today's celebration a record-breaker. For France has seen no greater July Fourteenth since the Fall of the Bastille. Enriched and ennobled in heart, mind and spirit by her own sacrifices in this most devastating of all wars, she stands today an exalted and heroic figure in the eyes of the whole civilised world; and she stands sure of herself, sure of her cause, sure of her Allies, and, be the cost what it may, sure of victory.

No Peace With Autocracy

JUST one month ago today, on June 14, President Wilson emphasised in his Flag Day address the slogan of the world's fighting democracies: "No peace with autocracy!" The New York World in commenting on the speech said: "Except with that goal in view, the war is not worth fighting and the sacrifices are all in vain."

When slavery and secession plunged the United States into the mightiest struggle that democratic institutions had ever faced, we destroyed slavery and we destroyed secession. There was no peace and there could have been no peace until both were uprooted and exterminated. Nor can there be peace now until the institution that is responsible for this war and all the indescribable calamities that it has initiated upon mankind has paid the penalty of its crimes.

There can be a truce if the democratic peoples lack the courage to continue the conflict to the end. There can be a cessation of hostilities. But there can be no peace. What would be called peace would be a breathing-spell for German autocracy to re-organise its resources and prepare to spring again at the throat of democracy.

That must not be and it cannot be unless the clock of civilisation is to be turned back to the Middle Ages.

The German Government, as the President pointed out yesterday in his blistering indictment, has already succeeded in accomplishing a large part of its program. It has consolidated the Central Powers under its own military authority. Its rule sweeps from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf. It holds most of Belgium, part of Russia.

The military masters of Germany are now intriguing for peace because some sort of peace is vital to their plans for the future. As the President vividly expressed it: "They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it—an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a Government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France and in all the great countries of the

modern time except Germany. If they succeed, they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail, Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression."

These are true words and they cannot be too carefully studied by the American people. Our quarrel with Germany is not about a mere matter of the safety of ships at sea and the right of neutral ships to be under the rule of visit and search. It is more fundamental than that. It goes to the foundation of every principle of government and every principle of human liberty upon which this Republic was erected. Like the other democracies that are in the death-grapple with German autocracy, we must destroy or be destroyed. No more than France or Great Britain or Belgium could we survive in a world dominated by the aims and ambitions and military power of German imperialism.

If there be shrinking and doubting souls who are not sure as to what we are fighting for, it is time they were instructed. If there be visionless and dull-witted men who think that the kind of government to which the Germans submit is no concern of ours, it is time they learned something of the character of the menace that confronts the free peoples. All of them have their answer in the ringing challenge of the President:

"For us there is but one choice. We have made it. We be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations."

The Stockholm Idea

The Het Volk publishes an interview which a representative of the paper has had with the Deputy Troelstra, the leader of the Dutch Socialists and organizer of the Socialist Conference at Stockholm. It was evident, said the Socialist leader, that the Socialists of all the belligerent countries were trying to get into touch with the workers of Russia. The executive committee of the International Socialist Bureau could not stand aside from this movement. It must share in it and, if possible, co-ordinate it, and with that object the Stockholm Conference had been convoked.

In defining the intentions and aspirations of the Dutch delegates the Deputy Troelstra declared that it was their hope that the conditions of the future peace should conform as far as possible to their Socialist aspirations. But they appreciated the situation. They knew that the Provisional Government must fulfill the engagements towards its Allies which had been entered into by the government of the Tsar. Naturally the Russian revolutionaries could not be party to a capitulation; they must fight till peace came. The necessity for national defense appeared even more evident now that the people had become masters of their own destinies.

The group which followed M. Lenin and which had represented the extreme left at Zimmerwald was not, said the Deputy Troelstra, in agreement with them, but even the minorities of the Socialist Party from the different countries must participate in the conference. That was why invitations had been issued, without distinction, to all Socialist groups. He hoped to arrive at positive results at Stockholm, provided that all the delegates attending the conference would discuss international questions calmly and circumspectly.

An article by M. Branting has recently been published in the Social Demokraten, the organ of the Swedish Socialists, in which, in commenting on the reply of the French Socialists refusing the invitation to send delegates to the Stockholm Conference, he says that it was made under a misapprehension, and that the motive of the initiative taken by the Dutch delegation was to bring about an understanding between the different sections of the international. No definite resolution had been come to concerning the holding of a conference, but such a project had been considered. It could only assume a definite form after the discussion which would take place between the Dutch and Swedish delegates and the secretary, M. Huysmans, at the International Socialist Bureau. The French declaration contained many points of view which deserved consideration, said the writer. The attitude of vigorous opposition taken up in it did not close the discussion; on the contrary, it opened the way for a continued exchange of opinion on the best means for again bringing international forces into action, in order to establish, not an immediate peace or a peace at any price, but a peace based on the recognition of the rights of all nations, which would become an assured and durable peace.

Responsibility Of German Rulers And Subjects

They Went Exultantly 'Goose-Stepping Over a Neutral People'

By Prof. George Trumbull Ladd

In times of grave public excitement certain words or phrases are quite sure to come to the front and exercise upon the minds and actions of the people a greatly increased or highly exaggerated influence. This influence may be for better or it may be for worse. It may serve to clarify the popular conceptions of what is expedient and just and to awaken and sustain the noblest enthusiasms; or it may bring about the confusion of ideas and the lowering of ideals by arousing and fostering the baser emotions. All human history is full of illustrations of this psychological principle. Indeed, it might truly be said that the direction of human history has been largely determined by this same psychological principle.

No form of man's thought or endeavor is free from the liberating or enslaving force of words when standing single or coined into mottoes and phrases. In the so-called "spiritual" realm such combinations as the "Holiness of the Law" or the "Freedom of the Gospel" have served on the one hand, to brace the conscience for a heroic type of righteousness or melt the heart in contrition and devotion; or, on the other hand, to encourage hypocrisy and self-righteousness and to justify lustful self-indulgence. The war cry of the French Revolution for "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" fired the ambitions and strengthened the hands of the millions so that they overthrew dynasties and changed the face of Europe; but it was also responsible for an indiscriminate increase of the most horrible injustice, treachery, and cruel butchery.

We do not need to go back a single hour in history to provide ourselves with what is perhaps the most notable and truly astonishing of all examples. For an entire generation the millions of the German people have been, from the cradle to the grave, nurtured under the Kultur principle embodied in the phrase, "Deutschland über Alles." Originally, this form of words seemed to have the wholesome meaning that the interests of the Fatherland are to be preferred and served above all private interests. It has shaped a nation of almost unexampled efficiency, courageous, enterprising, skillful in "team work" and willingness for unlimited sacrifices for the country's sake. But it has also helped to make a nation of incredible political subservience and stupidity, of intolerable arrogance and self-conceit, capable of outrageous violation of the rights of others and of a fairly loathsome inhumanity.

The universal and colossal phenomenon of the present age the wide world round is the rise of the democracy. And the words which embody this phenomenon in its varied forms, the words "democracy," "democratic," and allied terms, or the phrase "government by the people," and other similar phrases, have acquired corresponding power to stir the minds and inflame the passions of the multitude. This phenomenon is not confined to the countries represented by the Entente Allies, much less to our own country or to the Western world. It is obvious, and powerfully so, in all Europe and in the Far East, especially in China and Japan. It is becoming more clearly obvious over all of India, and even behind the Himalayas. It is rising above the horizon in the deserts and jungles of Africa, down to the tip of South America, in the frozen snows of the arctic regions, and in the islands of the South Seas. It is fraught with the most stupendous consequences for good or for evil; or—what is more likely—for a mixture or muddle of both. The words and phrases which express the ideas and ideals of these worldwide movements, and the enthusiasms and passions, or calmer and more measured sentiments, which they invoke, are words and phrases that juggle with by demagogues and politicians and ignorant or selfish exploiters of their own interests. They are words and phrases suitable to the purposes of socialist mobs or of recalcitrant and disloyal pacifists; or they are words and phrases into which political philosophers and statesmen, and the whole body of the people, may learn to put those ideals and sentiments which will give them sanitary and life-giving power. For everything depends upon the meaning you put into them.

Now, you cannot make a Government or a people really to be what its name truly signifies, much less what it ought to signify, merely by giving it the name. Every once in a while, in the German Reichstag, some member, either through an inexcusable ignorance or a crafty hypocrisy, perpetrates the monstrous falsehood that Germany is the most democratic Government in Europe, or perhaps in the civilised world. But the simple truth is that for the last half century the German Empire has grown more and more autocratic, until it has become by far the most autocratic nation in Europe, not excepting Russia or Turkey or even

the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In some respects its Government has been a very beneficial autocracy; in others it has been most pernicious and degrading. Only the present war—and this only at its ending—can reveal how pernicious and degrading it has really been. Even in these worst features, however, so far as internal affairs are concerned, it has scarcely been a worse or more criminal failure than have been some of the world's many attempts at a so-called democratic Government. Almost up to the outbreak of the war the Socialist Party in control of France was making quite as bad a mess of misgovernment. For, I repeat, you cannot judge the real qualities of a Government, or of the people whom it governs, by the name which it has assumed or which has been given to it by others.

There are kinds of democracies; and it is particularly incumbent upon us, who think ourselves to be standing in the front rank of democracies and who have avowedly gone into this war in the interests of democracy, to understand clearly what kind of a democracy we are standing for. There are democratic empires; as, for example, the British Empire. And there are autocratic republics, as, for example, the Republic of Mexico and others of the South American republics. We have ourselves been called—and not simply in derision or only by our most virulent enemies—a "Teutonic Republic." This is a title which, thank Heaven, does not quite rightly belong to us.

But even now we are in duty bound to remember that the quality of our democracy and the sure continuance of its inestimable benefits do not depend upon the name we continue to assume or the title which our friends or our enemies choose to assign to us. The truth is not in the name; it is in the character and the characteristic thoughts and sentiments and deeds of the people. Are not all lovers of the liberty and successful rule of the people, which come only to those who have accustomed themselves to persistent attempts at orderly and just and wise self-government, at present tortured with anxiety over the question, What kind of a democracy will Russia choose to become; and, having chosen, be able to maintain in effective being? Will this giant, so vigorous and so generous in instincts and so full of promise, get his heel upon the ground and march forward toward a solid position in the ranks of a true and truly wise and beneficent democracy; or will he, while drunk with the feeling of his escape from bondage, essay the spectacular method of walking a tightrope over a bottomless abyss of disorder and anarchy?

Two thoughts of the utmost importance, as it seems to me, in their bearing upon our conduct in the present war emerge from the simple statement of this obvious fact: There are various kinds of democracy, and of autocracy as well, and you cannot estimate them for good or for evil by giving them a name. The first of these thoughts is this: As modern Governments are constituted, whether the so-called autocratic or the so-called democratic, the people, the whole body of the people, are responsible for the action of the Government, as never before in the history of the world. It is not, then, strictly true to the facts, or quite safe as a political utterance, to say that we and the other Entente Allies "have no quarrel with the German people" but only with the German Government. This way of putting the case may serve to propitiate our own pro-German population, or those pacifists who held so lightly the interests of the weak and defenseless when left subject, by their stronger brethren among the nations, to the domination and ravages of the ruthless and the mighty. But it does not express worthily the awful magnitude of the world's interests as they are inextricably involved in what is fitly coming to be the world's struggle to fight to a finish the issue with Germany. For the world is, in fact, fighting not simply an autocratic Government but an autocratised nation. Indeed, the bitter irony of the statement need not conceal the truth of it; if we say the world is fighting to a finish an autocratised democracy. Nor is even this a quite satisfactory statement of the issue at stake.

The words of the President's address to Congress, when he pleaded for a long-deferred declaration of war against Germany, that are most illuminating and likeliest to make that address well remembered by future generations, are the following: "The world must be made safe for democracy." And no other words of the great-souled Lincoln have been, and will continue to be, more fruitful of the political well-being of the nations than those in which he declared that our civil war had been fought so that government "of the people, by the people, and for the people" might be preserved for the future generations of the United States.

Now, if any collection of peoples,

organised as a State and recognised by other States as such, chooses to be governed by an autocrat, who openly and frequently proclaims himself the vice-regent of God, ruling of his own right and not responsible to the people, and determined by the army which is his own instrument of power, to smash by force all opposition to his autocratic rule, why, then, by all means, let that people have its own way. In due time it will "get what is coming to it," and it will merit all that it gets. As surely as this world-wide coming forward of the people, hitherto called "common," proceeds apace—and nothing is surer in humanity's future than that it will proceed apace—the German people, no matter how subservient and politically incompetent they may have been hitherto, will do what the English and French and Italians, and even the Russians and Chinese, have already done. They will throw over their autocratic Government and democratised themselves. If this crime of submission to political autocracy and this political incompetency were the whole of the case against the German Nation, neither we nor any of the Entente Allies would have any right to interfere. Indeed, in the opposite direction, this is the very crime which the English, Prussians, and Russians committed a century ago when they tried to force the Bourbons back on republican France.

But that it has tolerated an autocratic Government is not the crime for committing of which we are fighting with intent to suppress and punish an autocratised Germany. The insane and immoral ideal which has become embodied in the phrase, "Deutschland über Alles," is that of Germany as the autocrat of nations. And in the crime of cherishing, preparing to execute, method of executing, the whole of the autocratised nation, and not its Government only, is deeply and responsibly involved. The army of more than a million of men that went gayly goose-stepping into Belgium was not driven as were the slaves of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon or Ramesses the Great of Egypt. They were, rather, inspired by the horrid lust of conquest. They went with the intent to ravage and conquer France, to enjoy the spoils and the glory of successful warriors in Paris and throughout all the territory they expected to subdue. In committing the atrocities which they have been committing all along they have not, except in a relatively small percentage of cases, needed the commands and threats of their officers. They began looting and murdering on their way from the border to Liege; and nothing more shocking has happened since than the shameful scene enacted upon the public square of Liege before the surrounding forts had fallen. The nation in arms was willingly practicing its inhuman and beastly doctrine of its right to make war with the extremity of "frightfulness."

Nor can it be said that the people at first supposed themselves to be called to a purely defensive war; unless we mean that they saw the plan of their autocratic Government to make the German Empire the autocrat of nations could no longer escape determined resistance and dreamed that the time was ripe for carrying it into realization, so blinded in mind and corrupted in heart had the autocratic Government of Germany made its democracy.

It seems too awful to be true that an autocratically governed democracy could fall to such a depth of stupidity and moral degradation, as judged by every sound standard of politics and morals; but the evidence for the facts has long since passed the line of bare sufficiency. Why, then, should not our indignation be as hot against Professors Haackel, Harnack, Eucken, and Ostwald and the body of the Lutheran and Catholic clergy as against the Kaiser, Counts zu Reventlow, von Bissing, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg? And why should we regard more highly the cowardly socialist minority who quickly "went back on" every principle to maintain which they had agreed with their brethren in other lands than the Junkers of Eastern Prussia or the merchants of Hamburg and Bremen? There are kinds of democracy, and some of these kinds are as much to be feared for the slavery they would inflict as is any kind of autocracy. But call the German Nation by whatever name you will, it is a warning example of what a whole people can become when trained to think themselves fit to become the autocrats of other nations.

Such thoughts as these have also an important bearing on our policy now that we have pledged ourselves to fight, with all our resources, and to a finish, the issues raised by the attempt of an autocratised nation to become the autocrat of other nations. Strictly speaking, we are not a democracy; much less are we any kind of an auto-

cracy. We are, as our very name signifies, a republic composed of separate, but jointly united, States. Those who framed our Constitution and our common and statute laws and who have several times modified them in important ways since our political existence began, have always taken pains to preserve the essential features of a republic of States. Of such features the most essential are these two: the adjusting of the rights and duties of the States to the rights and duties of the Federal Government; and, second, the balancing of the three functions of Government—the legislative, the judicial, and the executive—over against each other, so that neither should usurp or dominate the functions of the other but all three should co-operate for the public good. This is the particular kind of a republic which the United States is constituted to be; and thus our founders planned to avoid the extreme of autocracy and the more-to-be-dreaded existence of a socialist democracy.

We have entered this war as a republic of a well-defined type. We must fight this war as a republic faithful to its own type. We must emerge at the end of the war to exercise our pristine and special influence on the interests of democratic and international concernment, after the fashion guaranteed by our constitution as the United States.

The first practical deduction which follows from this is the truth of fact; this is the people's war. The Government must trust the people; the people must respond to that trust. The different branches of the Government must discharge their special duties faithfully and respect each other's rights.

The war was not declared in the form of yielding to the cry of the mob. Nor was its declaration submitted to the absurd method of a plebiscite, or any form of referendum. It was calmly and deliberately declared in the method specified by our Constitution. We have not begun it exultingly or by goose-stepping over a neutral people in order the quicker to conquer a neighboring rival. We do not wage the war

under a Government that is autocratic, or that we, as essentially a democratic people, intend to allow to make itself autocratic. While proclaiming our duty of support, we reserve our right of criticism and control. But neither do we intend to submit our case, and our methods of conducting the war, and our consent in terminating the war, to a socialist coterie or a pacifist contingent. We are not fighting in the devotion or fear of an autocratic Government, or to bring about on our own soil a more socialist Government. We are fighting for humanity, in the stern determination that it shall never again be possible for any other nation, no matter how strong and populous, and whether self-governed as an autocracy or a democracy, to attempt the role of making itself by force the autocrat of even the feeblest of other nations.

Topics In Brief

If it is true that the people of Constantinople haven't yet heard that the British have captured Bagdad, it shows a postal condition that needs a Democratic administration.—Dallas News.

The Mayor of Chicago refers to that city as the sixth largest German city in the world. That should enchant the people of Chicago, who have liked to think of it as the second largest American city.—Kansas City Star.

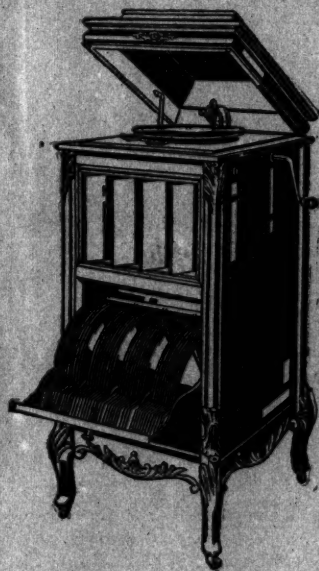
"Too proud to fight" has now become "Proud to fight too."—Punch.

It's getting along in the afternoon of "Der Tag."—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

In a historical and dynamic sense the submarine can sink Germany.—Wall Street Journal.

Bethmann-Hollweg must love his country very much or he would not consent to be the goat.—Chicago Daily News.

German efficiency got a sad blow when that shooter missed the Kaiser in three trials at short range.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLA

In brilliancy, clarity and fullness the tone-quality of the COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA is supreme. This tone-superiority is exclusively COLUMBIA, just as COLUMBIA tone-control is exclusive. The Columbia tone-control "leaves", supplanting the old double-baffle idea, give you absolute control of tone volume to meet any acoustic requirement or personal preference.

SOLE AGENT

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.
11 Nanking Road.

COTY'S PERFUMERY

Styx
Lilas Pourpre
Muguet
La Rose Jacquemint
L'Origan
Iris

Chypre
Violette
L'or
Nouveau Cyclamen
Cyclamen
Lilas Blanc

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

35 Nanking Road.

"Timborite"

Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a decorative article "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a protective material, wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

From

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

SHEWAN

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

East African Natives' Tricks

An amusing article giving an account of the tricks resorted to by the natives of British East Africa to escape compulsory service is contributed to the Nairobi Leader by a correspondent.

"The Germans had their own methods," the writer says, "of collecting porters and the Wagogo had their own methods of circumventing them. The more persevering and insistent the former became, as the demand increased, the greater became the ingenuity of the latter in devising means to evade their grip. As the work of recruiting still goes on under the new regime, knowledge of the Wagogo's methods may be both interesting and useful.

"As most of the Wagogo sleep on skins on the ground, a favorite method was to dig a trench in the sleeping area sufficiently large to accommodate the body of the man who had no inordinate zeal for service in the Carrier Corps. With the man thus carefully buried a way underneath the skin and a woman and some children lying on the top, the deception was complete.

"I have met and conversed with men who told me, not without meritment, that they had escaped capture in this way, and looked upon the same as a really great achievement.

"Wild bees abound in Ugogo," the writer continues, "and hives are made from the trunks of trees split in two,

hollowed out and then bound together, forming a cylinder. The hive thus completed is usually placed in the branches of a tree, but many of the Wagogo found it convenient during the past two years to leave them on the ground near their huts as a hiding place from the recruiting sergeant. As soon as their intelligence department, an organization not to be despised, brought word that a recruiting raid was imminent, the hive was opened and the owner fastened up inside. With an old man or an old woman seated on top, who would ever think of searching for a hidden man inside?

"Old Wagogo women, especially those of the broad-shouldered type, were frequently of great service in enabling the young men to avoid being captured, their services being particularly useful when the German delegates in hyena like fashion came prowling around at night. While the doors were being opened, and act that required some effort to accomplish, the youth who preferred life and comparative ease and comfort at home to the toilsome march, had time to hide himself behind the huge proportions of a swarthy dame. Standing immediately behind her with his arms fastened tightly around her chest, both bodies being covered by the ample folds of a great cloth or well-softened skin, he could with confidence await developments. 'Where is So-and-o?' shouts the intruder. 'He is not here. Take a light. Search and see,' was the reply. And whenever the old dame turned she communicated her movement to the youth behind so that both turned as one person."

Stories From Western Front

"Just as we reached the German trench, a great big fellow came rushing out shouting 'Kamerad' for all he was worth. He had a shrapnel helmet on, all one-sided, a big bottle of pickles under one arm, and a big loaf under the other. He said he'd heard that the English were starving and that he meant to be all right. What's more, he got away with the goods, I believe."

Thus a good-humored Canadian; he had just arrived in England from the recent fighting. He lay in the bunk of a hospital train, waiting to proceed up country. It would appear that in various parts of the line, the condition of the Germans differed a good deal. This Canadian, for instance, said that he found plenty of food in German dug-outs; men from other parts of the front say that our shelling had stopped the German supplies, and that the Boches had not seen food for as long as three days. In the bulk the Germans are not fighting with very good spirit, but the same soldier records one incident to the contrary worth mentioning.

Our guns keep pressing forward with each jump we make and give the Germans very little chance to make a new strong line," said a sergeant of a home county regiment. "The Boches are fond of using what we call 'concertina wire.' It catches round your legs and then strings out and holds you up. But our bombardments knock it into chips. When our gunners get real busy now, it only takes about 10 minutes to knock a position flat. When our guns go off on this job it just sounds like one huge bang, and the whole caboodle goes up into flame. The Boches fire a lot of 'duds' now, and there doesn't seem to be so much stuff in their shells."

"They fired a lot of armor-piercing stuff at us. Of course it's useless. You can't grudge Fritz a score for once, but he has some way to make before he gets up to our record; we were scoring all the time."

Some of the comments of the wounded on the equipment of the German are instructive, but the reports vary, according to the part of the front on which the men have been fighting. At the same time, the stories always tally where the men have been on the same sector. It is possible, therefore, to arrive at the truth regarding each separate phase in the fighting.

were daring and used to come very low. One time one came so low over some heavy that the officer fired his revolver at it. But our airmen have driven them off and we haven't seen one of the red planes for days."

The Germans take great care to shed their equipment before surrendering, it appears, and that may be why the Australians saw so many cap-comforters on the prisoners. A young officer says that recently he saw a strong party of German bombers disappear into a dugout. Some minutes afterwards they re-appeared without arms or shrapnel helmets, and surrendered.

Our men speak very well of the arrangements made for following up the advance with supplies. Despite the rapidity of the move forward and its width and depth, the rationing and the supply of material have been entirely adequate throughout.

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.

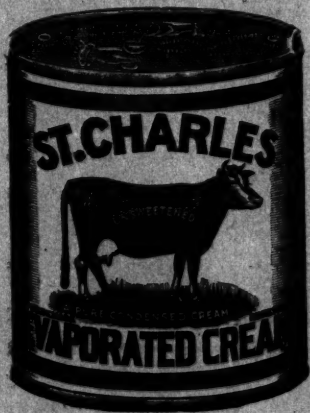
See Our Stock of White Enamelled

BEDROOM FURNITURE

43 Bubbling Well Road.

'Phone West 455

Take No Chances With Your Milk Supply!
Use a Safe Milk!



ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM

may be utilized for all purposes where ordinary cows' milk would be used. St. Charles Cream comes from healthy cows raised under expert supervision. It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

Connell Bros. Company

Agents for China

Dr. John Goddard Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

In
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

The Secret of Good Cooking

lies to no small extent in the ability of the Cook to adjust the heat to a nicety for the work in hand. Only a modern GAS COOKER affords this advantage.

No hiring to be paid—a charge only made for fixing and re-moving.



SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office:
5 Thibet Road.

Showrooms:
28 Nanking Road.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES

Getzbest

GETZ MEAT AND CO., INC., SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

No adulterant is used in the preparation of "Getzbest" products, and everything is guaranteed to comply with Pure Food Laws throughout the world.

The "GETZBEST BRAND" represents the highest grade of goods packed in California.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$800 B.
Chartered	250 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 342 1/2
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 700
Yangtze	\$102 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$148 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325 Sa.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	120s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 154 B.
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 50 S.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 35 Sa.
Kochien	Tls. 35 Sa.
Mining	
Katiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$115
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84 1/2
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Wethaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wu	Tls. 155 B.
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 22
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Lau-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 38
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.65 Sa.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	308 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7.30
Langkai	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 1/2 B.
Leverlyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	\$25
Watson	\$ B.
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.00 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2
Bute	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.17 1/2 B.
Chempadak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 10 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
KAPAYAN	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 8 Sa.
Kroowok Java	Tls. 17 Sa.
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Pengalan Durian	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Permat	Tls. 3 1/2
Repah	Tls. 1 1/2
Sarawak	Tls. 0.90
Sekeas	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.20 Sa.
Senawang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.30
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Mangga	Tls. 0.32 1/2
Shai Kaitan	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.32 1/2
Talping	Tls. 1.00 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
T-bong	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 Sa.
Zhangbe	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cult Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$2
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 70 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
Shanghai Merc.	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 30 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 235

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 13, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 94 1/2 = Tls. 1.05	
@ 72.4 = Mex. \$1.48	
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.025
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch	
Bar Silver	\$93
Copper Cash	1300
Sovereigns	
Buying rate @ 3/10 1/2 = Tls. 5.13	
exch. @ 72.4 = Mex. \$7.09	
Pegink Bar	268
Native Interest	.06
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	40 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.22
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	\$ 47 1/2
Consols	100
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 3/11
London Demand	3/11 1/2
India (nominal)	T.T. 289
Paris	T.T. 539
Paris Demand	539 1/2
New York	T.T. 93 1/2
New York Demand	93 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 67 1/2
Japan	T.T. 55 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 22 1/2
Bank's Buying Rates	
London 4 m-s. Cds. 4/1	
London 4 m-s. Dcy. 4/1	
London 6 m-s. Cds. 4/1	
London 6 m-s. Dcy. 4/1 1/2	
Paris 4 m-s. 55 1/2	
New York 4 m-s. 98 1/2	
Customs House Exchange Rates For July	
Hk. Tls. 4.75 @ 3/9 1/2	51
1 @ 510 = Francs 5.78	
1 No quotation Market 4.73	
1 @ 8 1/2 = Gold 41	
1 @ 57 1/2 = Yen. 1.95	
1 @ 15 = Rupees 3.15	
1 @ 410 = Roubles 4.57	
1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50	
† Nominal	

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 13, 1917.

Official	
Kochien Tugs Tls. 35.00 July.	
Tebons Tls. 19.50	
Unofficial	
S.M.C. 6% debts. 1912 Tls. 90.00	
Kochien Tugs Tls. 34.00	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.65	
Shanghai Lands Tls. 80.00	
Trams "B" Tls. 70.50	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.75	
Batu Anams Tls. 1.00	
Chengs Tls. 2.50	
Kota Bahros Tls. 8.00	
Semambu Tls. 1.20	
Ulobri Tls. 2.00	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 13, 1917.

Unofficial	
Batu Anams @ Tls. 1.00 cash	
Butes @ Tls. 1.00 cash	
Klebangs @ Tls. 0.85 cash	

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:

The output of crude oil for July 11 was 75 tons.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

KOBE FIRST PORT
OF ORIENT--OKUMA

Japanese City Has Taken Hong-kong's Place, Ex-Premier Tells Shipping Men

Instead of Hongkong, Kobe is now the headquarters of the mercantile marine in the Far East, according to Marquis Okuma, Japan's former Premier, who made an extensive trip recently to the western parts of Japan where he freely discussed current topics at various banquets and dinners given in his honor. Before his return to Tokyo from Kobe Marquis Okuma was entertained at the Oriental Hotel by leading business and shipping men of that city.

In the course of his speech, the Marquis put great stress upon the importance of shipping and urged Kōmen to make further efforts to maintain their city at the top of foreign ports in the Far East. He said that he had experienced great difficulties as a government official in connection with maritime transportation in the early Meiji era. Hongkong has long been recognised as the foremost open port in the Far East, but holds that position no longer, he said. Having gradually increased in its prosperity, particularly since the war, which has caused many British steamers to quit their calls to Oriental ports, Kobe has fast become a more important port until it is now the foremost trade port in the Far East in the number of merchantmen calling there.

"It is scarcely necessary to refer to the importance of maritime transportation and its close relation with trade," said Marquis Okuma. "There are, however, several defects which should be removed so that Kobe will become more and more important. Kobe's defects lie in its lack of good connections in transportation on land and sea. When compared with Antwerp and Hamburg, Kobe is far inferior. It is believed that the economic conflict after the war among the belligerent nations will be the keenest in its history. Those nations which have a powerful mercantile marine are likely to win in the commercial war. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that leading business and shipping men in Kobe will build as many steamers as possible to extend Japan's foreign trade after the war."

Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., write as follows in their weekly Piece Goods trade report:

Local Market.—General Chang Haun found himself almost entirely alone in his Monarchical plot, the Imperial Family and the youthful Emperor even were against it and the consequence was, his "reign" lasted a few hours under one week. The difficulty now is to get rid of Chang Haun, who has taken possession of the Forbidden City, where his troops are entrenching and mounting guns; this may result in fighting, looting and a wanton destruction of property in which many of the beautiful palaces may suffer. The local dealers appear to be satisfied that the peace of the South of China will not be disturbed, and they are in the market with a keen desire to buy up all they can of the few remaining stocks of piecegoods. At the Auctions which were held as usual this week, extraordinary prices were paid and the purchases were distributed over a larger number of buyers than is generally the case. In the private market also we hear that a fair amount of business has been done today, indents for fully 3,000 pkgs. having been booked. The sudden jump in silver and the willingness of some of the banks to operate at present rates for three or four months ahead has no doubt helped to make this business possible.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., have received the following telegram from their Singapore Agents, regarding the rubber auction held on Wednesday, July 11:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$131 per picul equivalent to 2s. 9 1/2 d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$133 per picul equivalent to 2s. 11 d. in London.

Plantation Sheets declining rapidly to \$125-\$127. Plantation Crepe unchanged. Market closed at lowest. Offered 624 tons, sold 374 tons.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, July 11.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid. October to December: 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, July 10:—

Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid. October to December: 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, July 11.—There were no applications for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers.

Total sold during the week, Rs. 12,000,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 12,000,000

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, June 27 and 28.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ \$128/121
Smoked Good Ribbed	121/108
Smoked Fine Plain	117/114
Smoked Good Plain	117/95
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain	85
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	130/127
Good Pale Thin	125/117
Good Pale Blanket	121
Good Brown Blanket	110
Fine Brown	116/110
Good Brown	110/100
Good Dark	101/84
Barky	87/40
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	87/50
Loose	70/55
Sheet: Cupwashing	105/90

Catalogued for:—

Sale: Pels. 9,384 (about 594 tons)

Sold: Pels. 7,259 (about 432 tons)

Following the reports of a continual decline in prices on the home markets,

our auction opened yesterday rather weak. In the forenoon \$123/124 was paid for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and \$130 for Fine Pale Crepe, the competition for the latter grade being comparatively keener. After the interval Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet reached \$127, whereas Fine Pale Crepe remained at \$130. Medium and lower Crepes were in good demand throughout the day at a few points below last week's prices. Very few lots of Unsmoked Sheet were on offer, and buyers did not seem to be interested. Plain Smoked Sheet were readily taken up at above prices.

The sale had to be continued this morning, and there was hardly any change in yesterday's prices. Towards the close one excited buyer brought the price for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet up to \$128, but the average market price for this grade may be taken as \$125. The tendency is slightly easier.

Yesterday's Silk Market

Kind, Chop and Grade.	Price
Tsat. Silk	Tls.
Gold Killing	530

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for July 14th and 15th.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"THE KANGAROO"

This five-reel Photo-Play, culled from the well-known novel by Judge Harris Dickson, gives vivid illustrations of the early Republican days in "Old and New Orleans" when slave-trading was in vogue, and the country infested by criminals of the most daring type.

Fourth of July Celebration

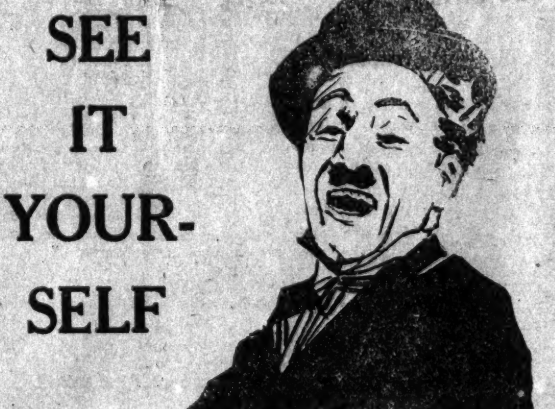
at Shanghai, 1917.
Showing Parade of the Allied Units of the S.V.C.
also Review and Reception at
American Consul General:

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

"MAX, VICTIM OF THE BLACK HAND"

A screaming comedy by Max Linder.

MATINEE Sunday at 3 p.m.
Showing 9th and 15th Episodes of
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"
Four Reels.



AT THE

Victoria Theatre

On July 14th, 15th, or 16th and at the
Matinee on Sunday 15th.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in

"ONE A.M."

It's all Chaplin and it's

CHAPLIN AT HIS BEST

It is absolutely the greatest collection of Chaplin laughs
ever presented in 2,000 feet of films.

It is one of the new Mutual Chaplins, made under the
Chaplin \$670,000 contract.

SHOWING ALSO

A Good Selection of other New Pictures.



Music For Today

Silver Double Elephant	570
Tsat. Fil:	
Pegasus, E. I.	700
Steam Fil:	
Dancing Girls, E. I. O. S.	875
Astor	860
"D"	
Treton 13/15	
Pointer	
Wang Yi-mei	
Gold Mulberry Tree	890
Huchow Mountain	
Jui-lung	980
A. R.	850
Gold Flying Stock, E. I. 13/15	810
"T.L." E.L. O.S.	805
Gold Swan, E. I. 13/15	810
Moon Fair, E.I.O.S.	855

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, July 11.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 40 1/2 d. General demand, with smallness of supplies, Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, July 10:—

Bar Silver Spot: 40 1/2 d. Continental buying, Short supplies, Steady.

ISIS THEATRE

Corner Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road
(about 150 yards from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly 7.15 and 9.15 p. m.

Matinees Today and Sunday 3 p. m.

TONIGHT COMMENCING: TONIGHT

The World's Greatest Serial Picture
In 16 Episode, 32 Parts

Entitled:

"THE FANAICT"

Novelized by the famous author Mr. Louis Tracy. Starring the celebrated
Dramatic Artist

EDWIN STEVENS

In the role of Kaffra-Kan "The Fanatic"
(Chief of the Mongolian hordes that invaded the United States as predicted
by Ex-President Roosevelt in his Detroit speech, and by War-Aide
Henry S. Breckinridge)

Featuring:

Florence Malone as Princess Selsa
Margaret Gale as Marguerite Brouse
and supported by

MAGNIFICENT COMPANY

SEE "THE FANAICT" and REMEMBER

That the Interest, Sensation and Thrills will get deeper and deeper as
each Episode is screened right up to the end. So we advise you not to
miss one episode of this Serial Picture.

"He Fell in the Park" "A Deuce of a Game" "Every Inch a Hero"

Prices as Usual: Stalls 30 cents, Dress Circle 50 cents, Box Seat 70 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

THREE NEW EPISODES

of the Beautiful Film Novel.

"Gloria's Romance"

episodes

7th, 8th and 9th

SIX PARTS

COMING! COMING!

"CAMEOS"

Comedy.

Concert Party

15-STAR ARTISTS-15

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Hitachi Maru	July 22
Iyo Maru	July 23
From San Francisco	
Boatman	Aug. 25
Venezuela	July 28
From Tacoma	
Chicago Maru	Aug. 13
From Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	July 18

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
 Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,900,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
 25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu C. S. Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar India Puket
 Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
 Batavia Karachi Saigon
 Bombay Kiang Seremban
 Calcutta Kobe Singapore
 Canton Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
 Cebu Madras Sourabaya
 Colombo Malacca Taiping
 Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)
 Fookchow Medan Tavy (Lower)
 Haiphong New York Burma
 Hankow Peking Tientsin
 Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
 Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
 Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mengtze Singapore
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
 Douchery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papeete
 Hankou Pnom-Penh

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
 Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
 Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
 Reserve Fund \$15,000,000
 Silver \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
 Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
 J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.
 Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
 A. H. Compton Esq.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
 Calcutta London S. Francisco
 Canton Lyons Shanghai
 Colombo Malacca Singapore
 Fookchow Manila Sourabaya
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
 Harbin New York Tsingtau
 Holo Yokohama

London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
 Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
 Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
 Reserve Fund 24,000,000
 Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the
 Chinese Government 3,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,743,000
 Head office: PETERSBURG.
 Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
 London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies
 Bombay Hadan Peking
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin
 (Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok
 Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama
 Dalny (Dairen o-A)

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

G. JEZERSKI,
 L. CARRERE,
 Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
 Reserve \$ 10,000.00
 Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
 Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
 Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
 In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LLOYD,
 Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 36,000,000

Reserve Fund " 21,300,000

London Bankers:
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies
 Amoy London Port Arthur
 Bombay Lyons S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore
 Changchun Lyons Sydney
 Dalny Mukden Sianfu
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
 Harbin Newchwang Tientsin
 Hongkong New York Tokyo
 Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau
 Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$5,500,000.00
 Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
 U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office:
 55 Wall Street, New York
 National City Bank Building.

London Office:
 24 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
 Bombay Hongkong Peking
 Calcutta Kobe San Francisco
 Canton London Santo Domingo
 Cebu Manila San Pedro de
 Colon Medellin Macoris
 (Cristobal C.Z.) Shanghai
 Hankow Panama Singapore
 Yokohama Tientsin

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia Rio de Janeiro
 Buenos Aires Santiago de Cuba
 Genoa Santos
 Havana San Paulo
 Montevideo Valparaiso
 Petrograd

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
 Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
 Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—
 Guilders 9,225,481 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Banjeremasin Padang Soerakarta
 Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balei
 Cheribon Pekalongan Tobin-Tinggi
 Djember Penang Tegal
 Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
 Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap
 Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden
 Makassar Singapore
 Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:
 Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
 SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
 Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
 Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up
 Capital H.\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund...H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:
 No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
 No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
 Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
 Paid-up Capital 562,500
 Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:
 Bombay Howrah Madras
 Calcutta Kandy Penang
 Colombo Karachi Port Louis
 Delhi Kota Bharu (Mauritius)
 Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon
 Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
 Singapore

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
 Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kuiping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
 Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 15,000,000

Reserve Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
 Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamai, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Bankers:
 LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
 New York Bankers:
 NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
 Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
 Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

中華銀行

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00

Paid up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
 Peking Hankow
 Shanghai Hongkong
 Nanking Canton
 Haichow Peking
 Yangchow Chinkiang
 Ningpo Hangchow
 Tientsin Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
 441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
 Manager.

T. D. ZAR,
 Sub-manager.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haeen left Fookchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkon Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

</

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*SUWA MARU	21,000	July 31	
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Aug. 5	
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	Aug. 19	

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 28, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE.

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	July 17
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Sudo,	July 21
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 24
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	July 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 31

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Aug. 3
------------	--------	--------------------	--------

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE.

(Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi,	July 19

FOR JAPAN.

ATSUTA MARU	16,000		July 18
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500		Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 18, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Important Section in
the Overland Route



Between the Far East
and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondal (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Line, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Co. or from Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of information may be obtained at all the Offices, and Agencies of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Norddeutscher Lloyd; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
A1, and Lieber's

Tel. Add.: "Manchu."

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsin Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)

This Farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particularly good for birds in summer season. One picul for \$2.00 only. Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

ONLY 17 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK DURING WEEK

Falling Off In Effectiveness Of
U-Boat Campaign Com-
mented On

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—The Admiralty announces that last week the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom totalled 2,898 and the number sailing 2,798. Sunk during the same period:

over 1,000 tons	14
under 1,000 tons	3
Unsuccessfully attacked	17

Fishing vessels sunk 7
The Times, commenting on the reduction of losses in shipping, estimates that two million tons or ten per cent of the British tonnage has been destroyed in the last six months, indicating that the task that the Germans have undertaken is beyond their power, because the Germans announced that one million tons would be destroyed every month and that this was necessary for the achievement of their ends. The Times calculation does not take into account the replacement of lost vessels either by interned ships or by new construction.

Rome, July 11.—During the week ending July 8, 527 merchantmen arrived and 435 left French ports. Two steamers and ten small sailing-vessels and one overboard steamer were sunk and one steamer was attacked but escaped.

Christiana, July 11.—A U-boat torpedoed without warning the Norwegian steamer King Haakon (2,231 tons) off Arendal and then shelled the lifeboats. Only three men escaped out of a crew of twenty-five.

Stockholm, July 11.—A German U-boat has entered the Upper Gulf of Bothnia for the first time in the war and searched Swedish submarines.

News Brevities

Warder E. Alderson, of the Municipal jail, sergeant in the 24th Royal Fusiliers, was killed in action in France April 30.

Mr. W. R. Kahler, editor of the Union, was thrown to the pavement and injured yesterday when a motor-car struck his ricksha near the Astor House. He was taken to the hospital and is reported as making satisfactory progress.

Two deaths among Hankow residents were reported yesterday. Mr. E. Cozzi died of fever in the Roman Catholic Hospital. He was 43 years old and a native of Terrano, Italy, and came to Hankow 18 years ago. He leaves a widow and two young children. An old resident passed away in the death of Robert Lee. His father was a Chinese and a British subject. He himself went early to America, where he eventually became a citizen, marrying an American wife.

Many officers and non-commissioned men of the 15th U.S. Infantry in North China are being transferred home or to Manila. General Hale and Captain Ford, Adjutant of the 15th Infantry, leave by rail for Nagasaki on August 15 to take transport for the United States. Captains Fry, Major and Dockery and 1st Lieutenants Hayes, Crea, and Leonard have been transferred to the 13th Infantry and sail for America from Nagasaki July 21. Major Ely, Captain Stone, Keck, Nelly, Bagby, Barry, Yount and Herron, and 1st Lieutenants Creed, Dunlop, Griswold, Hicks, Short, Ayer, and Kroner are transferred to the 8th Infantry and leave to join their regiment in Manila July 29. They sail for the United States August 15. Ten captains and 10 lieutenants join the 15th Infantry from Manila July 26. There are 36 non-commissioned officers to take the transport to Nagasaki August 21 and 26 others to take commissions in the Philippines.

M. Jean Roeder of the Tientsin branch of the Banque de l'Indo Chine and Mlle. Jeannine Rozine Roeder, recently arrived from Paris, were married in Tientsin last Tuesday. The civil ceremony was performed at the Consulate. The religious ceremony was observed at the Church of St. Louis. M. R. J. Audap, manager of the Tientsin branch of the bank, gave the bride away. Mlle. Roeder was bridesmaid and Mme. J. Roeder, the bride's mother, mother of honor. Mr. R. Bandinel was best man.

**Plebi cite on Alsace
Spurned by Premier**

**Ribot Says France's Right To
Two Provinces Is Im-
prescriptible**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 11.—In the Senate, today, the Premier, M. Ribot, asserted France's imprescriptible right to Alsace-Lorraine, and refused to admit the question being made the subject of a referendum to the inhabitants.

EVACUATION OF EPIRUS BY ITALY DISCUSSED

Rome Negotiating With Greek
Government For Withdrawal
From Port

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that negotiations are in progress between Greece and Italy with a view to the Italians evacuating the Epirus.

He stated that there was no understanding whereby in the event of the victory of the Allies Belgium would obtain any territory in Europe beyond her original frontiers.

Replying to a suggestion made by Mr. Will Thorne that a protest should be made to Germany against the deportation of three thousand Belgian girls from Antwerp to Rumania, Mr. Balfour said that he feared no protest was likely to deter the Germans from committing these atrocities, which are reprobated by the whole civilised world.

Mr. Balfour also gave an assurance that in any discussion of terms of peace the Allies would take into consideration the enemy's exactions in money or goods in the occupied parts of France and Belgium.

SINN FEINER ELECTED MEMBER OF COMMONS

Defeat Of Nationalist Candidate
In Bye-Election Victory For
Irish Republicanism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—In the East Clare Bye-Election the Sinn Fein candidate Devalera has been returned with 5,010 votes. Mr. Lynch, the Nationalist Candidate, polled 2,935 votes.

The result of the East Clare bye-election is a severe blow for the Nationalists, as it shows that they no longer have a single safe seat. It is expected in Dublin that Mr. John Redmond will seek re-election for the purpose of testing the issue of Constitutionalism versus Republicanism.

The younger clergy, in defiance of the instructions of their Bishop, carried on a campaign in favor of the Sinn Fein candidate Devalera. Opinion is divided how the result will affect the Irish Convention. Some regard it as giving it its death-blow, while others express the opinion that it may precipitate an agreement at the Convention.

Devalera, wearing the uniform of the Irish Volunteers, speaking after the announcement of the poll, said that he did not intend to sit in the House of Commons. The result of the election was a victory for the Irish Republic.

There were disorders in the evening which the police quickly quelled.

ENEMY TRADING BILL PASSES U.S. HOUSE

Measure Now Will Go To The
Senate For Final
Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 11.—The House of Representatives has passed the Government's Bill prohibiting trading with the enemy and the latter's allies and providing for seizure by the government of any property and patents.

Air Posts Will Warn London Of Raiders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 12.—In the House of Commons today Sir George Cave stated that arrangements are being made to establish a wide circle of observation posts around London with a view to warning the public of the approach of enemy aircraft.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Shanghai North	dep.	7.40	8.55	10.05	arr.	14.05	14.10	14.15	14.20
Jiading	dep.	8.01	9.16	10.26	arr.	14.25	14.30	14.35	14.40
Songjiang	dep.	8.10	9.25	10.35	arr.	14.34	14.39	14.44	14.49
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.28	9.43	10.53	arr.	14.52	15.07	15.17	15.22
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30	arr.	13.35	14.55	16.05	17.15
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.28	9.48	10.58	arr.	13.54	15.14	16.24	17.34
Smoking	dep.	9.13	10.33	11.43	arr.	15.28	16.48	17.58	19.08
Kashi	dep.	10.03	11.23	12.33	arr.	16.18	17.38	18.48	19.58
Kashan	dep.	7.20	10.35	11.45	arr.	16.45	19.60	20.70	21.80
Teh Zai	dep.	8.08	1.14	12.24	arr.	17.21	20.36	21.46	22.56
Chang An	dep.	9.00	1.49	12.59	arr.	17.56	21.11	22.21	23.31
Shanghai	dep.	10.38	1.53	3.03	arr.	18.54	22.09	23.19	24.29
Zah Kou	arr.	11.00	12.09	13.19	dep.	19.10	20.19	21.29	22.39

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	arr.	14.05	14.10	14.15	14.20
Ken Shang Mun	dep.	7.5	9.05	11.20	arr.	14.20	14.25	14.30	14.35
Hangchow	dep.	7.35	8.50	11.35	arr.	14.37	14.42	14.47	14.52
Zah Kou	arr.	9.25	11.55	14.00	dep.	17.00	17.05	17.10	17.15

Co-operative Society Officers Confirmed

Many Orders For Goods; Com-
mittee To Seek Store
Rooms

Shareholders in the Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd., met at the society's offices, 4 B. Peking Road, yesterday afternoon to confirm nominations and motions made at the statutory meeting a week ago.

The officers nominated at the previous meeting were unanimously put into office. Mrs. Kirk was elected to the committee to replace Mrs. Lacy, who is unable to serve.

The committee was authorised to go about the renting of store space and instructed to try and find a location in the district roughly bounded by Hongkew Creek, Range Road and Nanking Road. All other matters of immediate importance were left to the consideration of the committee. It was decided that there shall be quarterly general meetings of the society.

Orders for the stock on hand have been pouring in so rapidly, President Emberley said, that it will be depleted in two weeks if the call continues.

Russians Take Base of Teutons

(Continued from Page 1)

week's successes, comes as another pleasant surprise. This brilliant victory places in General Brusiloff's hands the principal junction of the railway which follows the Dniester to Lemberg and if he manages to take Brzany also, as is hoped, he will have another important railway center from which his advance against Lemberg may be pushed simultaneously.

The latest development of the Russian offensive seems to indicate that General Brusiloff's move does not merely aim at holding big enemy forces—as at one time was thought in many quarters—but is a fully organized offensive with important objectives which, up to the present, has been pursued by large co-operating forces.

Incidentally the impression is being confirmed that Brusiloff's bomb-shell is really at the bottom of the alarm in Austria and the political crisis in Germany.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakai M. July 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Aisuta M. July 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru July 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. July 22
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia July 21
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 31
The American mail is due here today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT ORDERS GERMANS OUT

Last Commercial Foothold In
West Africa Is Lost By
Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—Reuter's Agency announced that the Liberian Government has ordered the deportation of all Germans and the complete winding up of German business.

Liberia was the last German political and commercial foothold in West Africa. The volume of trade done by the Germans was three-fourths of the whole trade of the country and nearly all its exports, including valuable oil products, went direct to Hamburg and Bremen before the war.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Fushimi Maru	May 7
Kaga Maru	May 18
Mishima Maru	July 9
Tsuyama Maru	June 8
For Liverpool	
Kashima Maru	June 30
Katori Maru	June 3
For New York	
Tatsuno Maru	May 21
Tokida Maru	May 21
Tsushima Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.	
Nippon Maru	June 15
Perla Maru	July 6
For Tacoma	
Mexico Maru	June 27
Panama Maru	May 15

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line									
Mail	Mail	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
101	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.
2018	88	300	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	2224	1940	1000
2046	111	388	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1948	1706	700
2070	117	64	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1959	1645	710
600	118	640		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1961	1645	700
1900	580	230	524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	2241		1000

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Friday only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets. B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

4 — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. 5 — train has only 1st class sleep. accom. Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING

Business and Official Notices

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 30th July to the 11th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN
Manager.

Shanghai, 13th July, 1917. 14467

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 485.

China Sea.

Wenchow District—Wenchow River.

Chitu Island—Crossing Beacons moved.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to alterations in the Channel, the Crossing Beacons, Chitu Island, Wenchow River, have been moved 340 feet to the eastward of their former position. These beacons in line now lead through the deepest water on the Crossing.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 13th July, 1917.

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

If any article sold by us is found to be dearer than the same article sold elsewhere, kindly inform us and we will make the necessary reduction.

Motor Delivery Service.

C. EDDIE & COMPANY,

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.
Telephone North 639. 14131

New Wooden Steamers

FOR SALE

Delivery in December, 1917.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. Central 380.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 34b Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917. 14188

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Shanghai Nanking Railway

Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway

NOTICE.

The undersigned has handed over charge of his Office to Mr. C. P. Yin, Acting Managing Director, as from the 13th instant.

CHOW WAN PANG.

Shanghai, July 13th, 1917. 14468

Shanghai Nanking Railway

Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Acting Managing Director of the above two Railways has this day taken over charge of the duties of his office.

C. P. YIN,

Shanghai, July 13th, 1917. 14469

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

SUB-AGENCY

Mr. ALBERT EDWARD FENTON has this day been appointed Sub-Agent of the above Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
LIMITED.

Agents,

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
Co., LTD.

Shanghai, 6th July, 1917.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

SUB-AGENCY

I have this day been appointed Sub-Agent of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and am prepared to accept approved Foreign and Native risks at current rates.

ALBERT EDWARD FENTON.

Shanghai, 6th July, 1917. 14402 J.14.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Solo Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象頭標) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,
Shanghai

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

JUST ARRIVED

MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S.S. Korea Maru

The T.K.K. steamer "Korea Maru" will sail from Shanghai on Thursday, July 19th instead of Friday, July 20th, as previously advertised. Last tender will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. Thursday, July 19th.

T. N. ALEXANDER,

Agent.

THE BUKIT TOM ALANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 17th, to Tuesday, 24th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers,
Shanghai, 9th July, 1917. 14408 J.24.

Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN
TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

41114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

ZHONG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

GUARANTEED



Underwoods
Remingtons
Royals
Olivers
S. C. Smiths

\$90

to \$150

Selected Machines for Schools \$70 to \$90

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

Tel. 4778

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

18721

The Electric Drive



The Electric Drive has advantages that are possessed by no other power producer. The use of Electric Motors for driving all types of machines results in

Reliability, Safety, Flexibility and Economy.

To obtain the best results in factory operation, it is essential that nothing but the Electric Drive be used.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnage Capacity—1,600 and 1,800, June; 1,800 June/July; 6,500, 3,200, 5,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/Aug.; 5,700, 3,750, 800, 3,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 3,200 and 6,300, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 6,350, 5,900, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,900, 1,500 and 2,950, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,

96 Szechuen Road.

Tel. No. 390.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, by American family, small 4-roomed house, with kitchen, bathroom, etc., at about

Tael 25.00 per month. Apply to Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS. 14464 J.14.

WANTED, a small house, from September 1st or 15th, in the vicinity of the Boy's Public School, North Szechuen Road. State accommodation and terms, to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS. 14466 J.21.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane. 14455 J.14.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.
Price Prepaid \$4.25
Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482 14408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

FACING PARK

A large sitting room with Bedroom and Bath room attached, suitable for a married couple
Phone 1946

TO LET. Well-furnished rooms with bathroom and balcony, suitable married couples or bachelors, with board. Moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens. 14449 J.14.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally cool house, superior, furnished, large and smaller bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs and bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. 14358 J.14.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN (British), one year's experience, knowledge of Chinese (Shanghai dialect), understands shipping and office routine. Salary no object. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS. 14462 J.17.

A Chinese gentleman wishes to do typewriting work at home after office hours. Charges per foolscap 35 cents for original and 10 cents for duplicate. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS. 14465 J.17.

ADVERTISER (Allied nationality), having large experience in banking, import and export business, is open for engagement in bank or mercantile firm. At reference. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS. 14466 J.15.

YOUNG MAN, with eight years' experience in large firm (accounts, correspondence and selling), desires position in Shanghai from September. Good character and willing worker. Testimonial. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS. 14387 J.14.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Aily: THE CHINA PRESS. 14134

Exchange and Mart

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, 1916 Excelsior motor-cycle, 3-speed, twin, 11 horse-power, electrically equipped. Been run 1,000 miles. Owner leaving China. Can be seen at Eastern Garage. Tael 300. 14455 J.14.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, experienced fire insurance assistant. Apply in writing, stating qualifications and salary required, to the North China Insurance Company, Limited, 7 Kiukiang Road. 14451 J.15.

WANTED a smart young lady for a general outfitting store; one with some ability. Replies, stating age, experience and salary expected (not fancy), to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS. 14454 J.15.

ADVERTISER requires the services of a young man, Eurasian or Portuguese, for a gentlemen's outfitting store; must possess excellent credentials and thoroughly recommended. Replies stating age, qualifications and salary expected, to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS. 14455 J.15.

WANTED by foreign firm, an experienced Chinese salesman; one who can visit any part of China if necessary; he must be a fluent talker in Chinese as well as English; none but men of exceptional ability need apply, to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS. Good salary to the right man. 14447 J.15.

WANTED: Competent well-connected Chinese, from 30 to 40 years old; who has Tls. 5,000, to act as Compradore of established wholesale business under American management. Good pay and prospects. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS, for appointment. 14427

THE Nanking Foreign School desires normal graduate grade teacher, American system. Missionary salary. Address references to Secretary, Nanking Foreign School, Nanking. 14339

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road. Tls. 50 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd. 14446

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road. 14359

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED, from August 1st, a small godown; must be light. State floor area and rental required to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS. 14401 J.15.

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.